REGISTERED No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,317—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1878.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	For Annum	Rs. 65
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 0
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 12 As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) POONAH	3130 550	W. C. Angove	20th Sept.
— SUMATRA	2488 450	W. A. Sexton	26th do. / Monday.
(c) MALWA	2933 450	W. E. Bresse	7th Oct.
— KHIVA	2609 450	G. Lee	14th do.
(c) DECCAN	3429 550	W. B. Andrews	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
GWALIOR	2739 450	J. C. Babot	1st October.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3023 500	G. N. Hector	11th October

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th September 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. have the following FIRST CLASS BRANDIES and WINES FOR SALE:—

BRANDIES.

CUSENIER'S FINE BRANDY	Rs. 24 per doz.	Quarts.
L. BECHADE Do.	„ 18 per do.	

WINES.

AMONTILADO SHERRY	Rs. 25 per doz.	Quarts.
HAUT BARSAC (White Wine)	„ 15 per do.	
CHABLIS Do.	„ 16 per do.	
Do.	„ 18 per 2 doz.	Pints.
CHATEAU BELAIR (Fine Claret)	„ 18 per do.	
LORMONT Do.	„ 14 per do.	
ST. JULIEN (Hautefaye's)	„ 10 per do.	
MEDOC (Breakfast Bordeaux)	„ 8 per doz.	Quarts.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE—E. Mercier & Co.'s, Epernay.			
First quality	per doz. Pts.	Rs.	18 0
Do.	do. Qts.	„	35 0
Second quality	do. do.	„	25 0
SHERRY & PORT—Duff, Gordon & Co.'s			
Fine Pale Sherry, Green Seal	per doz. Qts.	Rs.	18
" Amontillado "	do. do.	„	23
" Vine de Pasto "	do. do.	„	28
Fine Old Port, Read Seal	do. do.	„	18
Very Fine Old Port, Black Seal	do. do.	„	25 0
CLARET—Fine Medoc	do. do.	„	10 0
BRANDY—Otard Dupuy & Co.'s Cognac	do. do.	„	25 0
WHISKY—Nicolson's Royal Household Blended Scotch	do. do.	„	21 0
BEER—Palace Brewery, Nicolson's.—			
Per Hogshead of 54 Gallons		Rs.	55 0
Per Kilderkin of 18 do.		„	21 0
Per dozen Quarts		„	4 4
Per dozen Pints		„	3 0

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

NOTICE.

OUR friends as agents for Messrs. WACHTER and Co. have been honoured by receiving the following communication from the Palace.

"1874's" are now being shipped to us. The Wine is superb.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

St. James's Palace,
11th April, 1878.

Dear Sirs,—I have tasted your samples of 1874, Extra Cuvée, and shall ask you to reserve for the service of Her Majesty and that of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, five hundred dozens.

I shall be ready to take half in the spring of 1879, and the remainder at short intervals, and as soon as I can make room for it.

Yours faithfully,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

WACHTER & Cie.,
EPERNAY.

CASH.		CREDIT.	
Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.	Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	Per 2 doz. Pints. Rs. A.
48 0	50 12	50 0	53 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

VAUGHAN-JONES'
GINGER BRANDY.
("STANDARD" BRAND.)

AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

Dr. HASSALL'S Report states—"This spirit forms a pleasant and agreeable stimulant and stomachic."

Most useful in the prevention of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Indigestion, &c.

No Mess or Family should be without it.

Sold everywhere in the Colonies and India.

WHOLESALE OF VAUGHAN-JONES,
17, WATER LANE, LONDON.

NOTICES.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Re. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Br ak g to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL,
TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
FIRE RESERVE FUND ... £261,444.

Fire Premiums after deducting Re-insurances.	In 1870	£139,808
	„ 1873	£295,149
	„ 1877	£450,883

POLICIES issued and CLAIMS promptly paid without reference to Head Office, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!!!
A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

No orders attended to unless accompanied with remittance.

Also, Package and Postage Extra.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,
F. W. BIRCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND,
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Kuajid.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RYDAL HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are required to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer INDIA, Captain Brizzolesi, ARRIVED in harbour on the 16th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY granted by us to Mr. H. E. ALGAR has been CANCELLED, that gentleman having been obliged to resign his appointment owing to ill-health.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 12th September 1878.

MUSIC.

MR. P. A. LOPEZ begs to offer his services as INSTRUCTOR in MUSIC, SOLO VIOLINIST, &c.; Tunes and Repairs Pianos and Harmoniums.

☞ BELLASIS ROAD, the Bungalow near Messrs. Kemp & Co., Byculla.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Master or Owners of the S.S. MARINA, now laying in the Harbour, will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT or DEBTS contracted by any member of the said ship's crew.

R. RAMSEY,
Master.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE above Company is prepared to ISSUE POLICIES of INSURANCES covering RISKS (in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL) on Mills, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, at current rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

16th September, 1878.

PLANS and ESTIMATES given for every description of COTTON and WOOLLEN MACHINERY for SPINNING and WEAVING. AGENTS for BLACKBURN and ATTENBOROUGHS, Hosiery Machinists. Have on sale 3 new 40 Hank Bobbin Rools, 3½ inch distance, by Platt Brothers and Co. Apply to

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.

16th September, 1878.

NOTICE.

90,000 Indian Maunds of SALT (being remaining stock of the current year's produce), ready for sale at the MANEGH MAHAL SALT WORKS, adjacent to the Bassein Road Station. Intending purchasers to communicate with the Undersigned, at his residence, opposite Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, Bombay.

NOWROJEE DUSTOOR SHAPOORJEE SUNJANA,
Manager of Manech Mahal Salt Works.

HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ELEVENTH HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Holta Tea Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 11, Bank Buildings, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th September, at 12 noon, to receive the Directors' Report and transact such other business as may be brought forward.

GRINDLAY & Co.,
Secretaries.

Calcutta, 12th September 1878.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 30th instant, inclusive.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MARWADI LOOMBA LALLA and Co. have contracted to sell to WALJEE DHURRUMSEY, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree Land or Ground, with the messuage or dwelling houses, erected and standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the north side of the Withulwady Road, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 25 and 26, and bounded on the east by the house of Goredhundass Damodhur, on the west by the house of Rama Moody, on the north by the house of Wadilal Saku-chand, and on the south by the said Withulwady Road, and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of said Loomba Lalla & Co. ALL PERSONS having any claims by way of inheritance, mortgage, or otherwise, are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim if there be any such.—Dated 16th day of September 1878.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & CONROY,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

NOTICE.

ON SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at Noon, the undermentioned UNCLAIMED GOODS will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at Carnac Bunder if not previously claimed and cleared by the consignees.

79 Iron rails, ex "Lady Francis."		
11 Bags grass, "Chinaura," B. I. S. N. Company, Limited.		
101 do. do.	"Patna," Putialla, "Coconada,"	do.
1 Bundle planks	"Madura"	do.
1 Package do.	"Chinaura"	do.
1 do. do.	do.	do.

By order of the Trustees,
J. P. BAIRD,
Acting Traffic Manager, Bombay Port Trust Bunders.

CHUBB'S PATENT SAFES,
THE MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.
DIMENSIONS.
OUTSIDE.
22 by 17 by 16.
24 by 18 by 18.
36 by 25 by 22.
54 by 28 by 25.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

LETTER BARS.
Graduated for England and Inland Postage, the most convenient instrument for determining amount of Postal Rates for Letters ever introduced.
Cash, Rs. 4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CIGARETTES.

	Cash.
Cope's "Bouquet" & "Peerless," per box of 100 ..Rs.	2 10
Wills's "Passing Clouds," per box of 100	2 10
Real Turkish, made from the finest selected Tobacco, with and without mouthpieces, per box of 100	2 10
Do. do. do. per box of 50..	1 8
Do. do. do. do. 24..	0 12

TREACHER & CO., (Ld.)

DINNER SERVICES.

BEST STONEWARE, BLUE LINE.

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED) have received direct from a LEADING STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERY large supplies of this favourite pattern, an inspection of which they respectfully solicit.

			Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
12	10 inch	Meat Plates	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Soup do.	4 8	5 0
12	10 „	Hot Water Plates	24 0	27 0
12	8 „	Pudding do.	4 0	4 8
12	6 „	Cheese do.	3 0	3 8
1	18 „	Well Gravy Dish	7 8	8 8
1	20 „	Flat Dish	6 0	6 12
1	18 „	do.	4 0	4 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	14 „	do.	2 4	2 8
2	12 „	do.	3 0	3 8
2	10 „	do.	2 4	2 8
1	16 „	do.	3 0	3 8
1	9 „	Pie Dish	1 0	1 4
1	11 „	do.	1 8	1 12
1		Covered Soup Tureen and Stand.	9 0	10 0
2		do. Sauce do.	4 8	5 0
2		Vegetable Dishes	5 4	6 0
2		Side Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0
1		Salad Bowl	2 8	2 12
		Full Set as above	110 12	125 0

The above with gilt handles to covered Dishes

At an additional cost of
Cash Rs. 20-12; Credit 23.

USEFUL EXTRA PIECES.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
1 Cheese Dish without cover	2 4	2 8
1 Pair Steak Dishes and Warmers	16 0	18 0

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).
SHOW ROOMS.
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

SHERRY:
YELLOW SEAL,
PALE AND LIGHT,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 17.

SHERRY:
GOLDEN,
A RICH NUTTY-FLAVOURED DESSERT WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
PALE DINNER,
AN EXCELLENT LIGHT DRY WINE FOR GENERAL USE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 22-8.

SHERRY:
MANZANILLA,
VERY DRY AND PALE, UNSURPASSED FOR DELICACY AND PURITY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
VINO DE PASTO,
A GOOD GENEROUS DINNER WINE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 26.

SHERRY:
OLOROSO,
PALE, SOFT, FINE FLAVOUR,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

SHERRY:
OLD DRY,
VERY SUPERIOR, SOFT, AND DRY,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 29.

SHERRY:
AMONTILLADO SUPERIOR,
OLD AND CHOICE,
Cash, per dozen, Rs. 37.

These Wines selected with great care by the Company's XEREZ Agency, are deservedly acknowledged by Connoisseurs to be of the highest class.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

POONA BRANCH.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. beg to announce that they have OPENED a BRANCH of their Firm at Poona, under experienced management, with the view of offering better facilities to their numerous Constituents and of meeting a continuous and daily increasing demand for their, by this time, very well known and highly appreciated Kangra Valley Teas.

The Branch Firm is located on Bund Garden Road, 28.

MORTON & CO.,
24, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY, & 28, BUND GARDEN ROAD, POONA.

THE WESTERN INDIA SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE great pleasure in announcing the arrival (ex P. & O. Steamer SURAT) of a well selected and perfectly NEW STOCK of French Shirtings, Oxford Ditto, and Wove Flannels. In this Department we can guarantee ease, comfort, and a perfect and elegant fit.

PRICE LIST.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine strong all Long cloth Shirts .. Six for...	22 8	25 0
Best Long cloth fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs ... „ ...	28 0	32 0
Do. with Collars attached ... „ ...	31 0	35 0
Our very best quality ... „ ...	31 0	37 0
Do. with Collars attached ... „ ...	34 0	38 0
Printed Manchester Cambric, Collars on ... „ ...	22 8	25 0
Best Printed French Cambric, do. ... „ ...	30 0	34 0
The Genuine Oxford Cloth, do. ... „ ...	36 0	40 0
The Best Wool Flannel Shirts .. Each ...	9 0	10 0
Six for ..	52 0	58 0
Best Silk and Wool Shirts ... Each ...	9 0	10 0
Six for...	52 0	58 0
Spun Silk Shirts ... Each ...	12 0	14 0
Six for...	70 0	78 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

W. & A. GILBEY'S WINES.

GENUINENESS is SECURED to the PURCHASER, each Bottle bearing W. & A. Gilbey's Patent Seal Capsule, and also label.

Parties who have been in the habit of purchasing W. & A. Gilbey's Wines and Spirits in the United Kingdom can obtain the same Brands from the Sole Agents for this Presidency.

FORBES AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY,
AND FROM THE RETAIL SUB-AGENTS,
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Fort, Bombay,
AND
Mr. R. PHILLIPS, Poona.

Catalogues furnished on application.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.
OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

THEODOR SATOW & CO., LONDON.—SOLE AGENTS FOR GREAT BRITAIN, INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

EM. DUBOIS & CO.'S SHIPPING.

Cash.			Credit. Rs. a.
21	4	• ONE STAR, in great demand, Old Cognac	22 8
24	12	• ONE STAR, Oval Barrels, with Glass Stopper	26 0
33	4	• ONE STAR, Barrels à robinet, with Glass Stopper, Metallic Tap, about 3 Impl. gall	35 0
23	12	• ONE STAR, Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper per case of 2 doz.	25 0
21	12	• ONE STAR, Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 2 doz.	23 0
25	12	• ONE STAR, Half Flasks, with glass Tumbler and Stopper, per case of 4 doz.	27 0
23	12	• ONE STAR, Half Flasks, without glass Tumbler, per case of 4 doz.	25 0
26	8	•• TWO STARS, very old Cognac	28 0
29	8	••• THREE STARS, very old Fine Cognac	31 0

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.
RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:
Mr. JAMES PEARSE, Apollo Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COOMBIGUE, Crawford Market.

SALES BY AUCTION.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE AND COMPANY.

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS AND OLEOGRAPHS.

A splendid and rare opportunity of securing choice and really hand made Oil Paintings and Oleographs in Fancy Gilt Frames by the best Artists of the day.

To be sold without reserve.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m., at their Auction Room in Forbes Street No. 12, to close account of the consigned, Messrs S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. have received instructions from the Consignee's Agent at Bombay.

Subjects are:—

Babelsberg, Does He Love Me, Windsor Castle, Balmoral Castle, Sea View, Venus Sleeping, Duchess of Neherland in a Fix, Madonna, Please a Penny, Neapolitan Girl, Don't Bother Me, Christmas Eve, Swallows Return, Moment alone, Return of the Swallows, Sympathy, Cat and Family, Zug, Ferry Boat, Painful Tail, Holy Family, Dutchess of Devonshire, Rufstein, Zoller Valley, Highland of Scotland, The Interrupted Duet, Well on the Lake, Question of Love, On the Danube Oberlin, Husleen, Spring, Kochel Lake, Lavenis Fisherman's Daughter, Reims of Spain, The Flower Girl, Difficult Problem, Italian Shepherd Boy, Empty Bucket, Isle of Wight, Midway, Themes, plain lithographic pictures, black ground pictures in maple frames, double and single photographic frames, about 450 very superior various chromos in silk and maple frames, assorted paper pictures, engravings, prints, colored, lithograph, plain black ground head, and various chromos.

Property is now on view. Catalogues now ready may be had from

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome richly carved and French polished household furniture plated, and glass wares, a first class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, sewing machine, at Nepean Sea Road, Cumballa, next to the bungalow occupied by Dr. Hunter.

On THURSDAY, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Nepean Sea Road, the valuable and handsome household furniture, piano, &c., the property of Mrs. G. Sidg, the same comprises rich cut glassware, plated cruet stand, spoons and forks, fish knife and fork and handsomely carved and French polished blackwood furniture, comprising drawing room, dining, pier, side camp, office oblong, oval, washing and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, ottoman drawing room, easy low and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys, brass and iron fourposts beds seats, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, whatnot, China flower stand, a first class cottage pianoforte by Pleyel, sewing machine, duplex, kerosine oil lamps, rich Brussel's carpet, pictures, table ornament, flower vases, bath, dispense, and cookroom furniture and utensils, &c.

Now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th September 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 8 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, for the Station School (Dharwar), a MISTRESS to teach up to the 7th Standard. Salary Rs. 80 and free quarters. Apply enclosing testimonials to the Honorary Secretary.

WANTED a PARTNER with SMALL CAPITAL to open a first class BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT under management of a respectable lady. Reply by letter stating particulars to "X. Z.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED to purchase a BUNGALOW at MATHERAN. Apply stating price and particulars to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

THE LONDON TIFFIN ROOMS, opposite the Post Office. The best TIFFINS and DINNERS in Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS—The MEMBERS of the BALL COMMITTEE are requested to meet at Head Quarters at half-past five THIS EVENING.

THE LONDON, opposite the Post Office, The best WINES, SPIRITS and BEERS only kept of the celebrated Firm, CUTLER, PALMER and Co.

MALABAR HOTEL, Breach Candy, Bombay, by the Sea side—Rooms large, airy and cool—best Hotel accommodation in Bombay. Terms very moderate.

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NOTICES.

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WITH THE
SUPPLEMENTARY GRADED LIST,
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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE

PERFUMERY.

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NOTICES.

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IN AID OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH, DADOOL, BOMBAY
RUPEES 25,000
IN 1,016 PRIZES.
POSITIVE DATE OF DRAWING
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26TH.
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Dr. P. J. L. de Fonza, Ketwaddy.
Mr. Kukeshoy Pudmunsey, Kalbadevi Road.
Trustees of the above Church and the Treasurer.

Agents and Ticketholders are requested to close and settle their accounts with the Treasurer between the 5th September and 5th October positively.

For further particulars see handbills circulated through all the Agents.

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BEGS to draw attention of the Public to his place of business where he undertakes the repairing and making of all kinds of Jewellery, and also old Gold and Silver Jewellery bought by him at reasonable charges.

Bombay, 21st August 1878.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, beg most respectfully to announce to their local and up-country customers, that they have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their FIRST SUPPLY of Fresh FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS. It is particularly requested that out-station orders should always be accompanied by remittances or reference for payment in Bombay. Price lists can be had Post free on application.

15th August, 1878.

FOR SALE (the PROPERTY of a GENTLEMAN leaving Bombay), a D. B. 12-bore P. F. RIFLE in case complete, Rs. 225. A MAIL PHAETON and GREY ARAB HORSE with set of Harness, Livery, Silvermounted Whip, Pole and Stable Gear, Rs. 450. A Bichord Semi-grand PIANO by Bacarroo, with stool, Rs. 200. A young Gujarat Buffalo with Calf, yields 8 quarts milk daily, Rs. 85. A Duplex Table KEROSINE LAMP by Williams and Bach, Rs. 25. A KEROSINE LAMP with Bronze Figure Pedestal, Rs. 20. Set of 6 Plated Dessert Knives and Forks with Mother o'-Pearl Handles in case, Rs. 25. Apply to ALPHA, *Bombay Gazette*.

For Sale,
THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT.

THIS EDITION of the Municipal Act No. 3 of 1872, as amended by Act 4 of 1878, is issued by the 'Indian Printing Press, Girgaum," in a neat and handy form, with large type and elegantly bound. It contains a very copious index, comprising headings of all the sections, their numbers and pages, thus rendering reference very easy.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16TH, 1878.

BUSINESS here continues in much the same state, without any increase in exports, and still only a moderate demand for imports.

Reuter's telegrams of Saturday quote Consols at 95¼ and French Rentes at 113¾, the former being an advance of ⅛ per cent.

The shares of the English Banks having branches here were quoted as follows in London: Oriental Bank Corporation £40, Chartered Bank £22 10s., Chartered-Mercantile Bank £28 10s., and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation £40 per share, which quotations show a decline of 10s. in Orientals, and £1 per share in Hongkongs.

Cotton in Liverpool on Saturday was steady, at previous rates, the sales amounted to 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. The telegrams from New York still quote Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents. for ready, and 10 15-16 for December delivery. The Washington Agricultural Bureau in its monthly report states that the average of ten Cotton States has declined to 90 per cent. notwithstanding the promises of an increased yield as compared to last year.

In the London General Produce markets there is no change in the quotations for Coffee or Cocoanut Oil, rates for the former being 107s. for Mid. Plantation, 74s. for Good Ordinary Native Ceylon, and 81s. for Mysore, and for the latter £66 10s. for Cochin, and £49 for Ceylon. In the Seed markets the tone of Linseed is quieter, and prices for Calcutta descriptions have declined 3s. per quarter. Rapeseed is rather steadier at previous rates. Wheat is unchanged; telegrams from New York state that the American harvest prospects for September are less favorable, the average being 87 per cent.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at Rs. 79½ for Fours, 83½ for Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 83½ for Fives-and-a-half.

Bar Silver and Exchange on India for Bills at 60 days' sight were still at 51½d. per oz., and 1s. 7¾d. per rupee, respectively.

In Paris the rate of Exchange on London has advanced to francs 25 31.

The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending the 14th instant shows the following changes as compared with that of the 7th instant:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	1,213,151
Do. „ Branches	Dec.	„	421,048
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	3,658,954
Cash Credits on Security of Gov.			
Paper Bullion, &c.	Inc.	„	3,137
Loans do. do.	Dec.	„	588,100
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	966,316
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	2,380,856

The alterations are decidedly of a favourable nature, as although there is an increase in the amount of Bills discounted of 9½ lacs, there is a decrease of almost 6 lacs in the Loans, and an increase of almost 24 lacs in the Cash and Currency Notes.

STERLING EXCHANGE.—Rates opened here weak, and with a downward tendency for Bank Paper at rather below Saturday's quotations. Private Bills could also be negociated at about 1-32nd decline, but there has been little business done here to affect rates which have been weak through out the day owing to the tenor of Calcutta advices. Our closing quotations are —

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7¾.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	1s. 8 5-32d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	1s. 8 7-32d.	„
Fralics, 3 „ „	2-12.	„

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand and 99 9-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—We have no change to make in our quotations which remain at Rs. 96¼ for Fours and Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½ for New Fours-and-a-half, and Rs. 103 for Fives and-a-half.

SHARES.—The transactions reported in the Share Bazaar to-day have been very small, and but little alteration has taken place in rates. In Land Companies Colabas have declined to Rs. 890, and in Spinning and Weaving Companies Alliance shares have advanced Rs. 25, and Colabas and Manchajee Petits given way Rs. 15 and Rs. 5 respectively.

COTTON.—The market is very quiet, with only trifling transactions on account of the Mills and one small sale of Barsee for export. Rates are nominally unchanged, viz. :—

F. G. F. Oomrawuttee	Rs. 205	per Candy.
G. F. do.	„ 200	„
G. F. Dhollera	„ 202	„
F. G. F. S. Dharwar	„ 215	„
G. F. Compta	195	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT.—There are no changes to which to call attention in the position of either.

IMPORTS.—Piece Goods are in moderate demand at hardening rates. In Metals a sale is reported to arrive of 3,000 cwts. Copper Braziers at Rs. 47¼ per cwt.

FREIGHTS are unchanged. With nothing doing in exports the demand for tonnage continues most limited, and rates for Liverpool via Canal are nominal at 13s. 9d. per ton. For London the rates are 18s. 9d. for Seeds, and 20s. to 30s. for Measurement. Continental rates are unchanged. There is still no enquiry for sailing tonnage.

COALS are unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi nal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi dend.	Cash. Rates per share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	6 p. ct	146
Bank of Bengal	40,000	50	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	all	12 p. c	725½
Bank of Madras	60,00	25	all	10 do.	675
Nations' Bank of India	37,32	£25	£12-10	6 do.	121

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.s	890
Fraze Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p.s	118
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p.s.	800
ort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	–	800
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	960
Alfred Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	all	25 p.s.	1,170
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	1,750
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	..	90
Bhowanagar M. and P. Company	200	2,000	40	p.s.	1,250
Bombay United	600	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,000
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	200	all	15 p.s*	190
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	50
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	725
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	975
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	400	..	675
Dharumsey Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	795
Empress S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	350	310
Fleming S. and W. Co.	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,200
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,220
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	32 p.s.	975
Hyderabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	880
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	900
Khandelah Spinning	750	1,000	all	30 p.s*	860
Manockjee Petit's	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	805 xd.
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	700
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,215 xd.
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	30
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	360
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	5½p.s*	1,325
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,225
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	260
National S. and W. Co. of India	950	1,000	all	35 p.	875
Petrie S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	..	675
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	700
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	355
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.s*	755
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,050
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	915
Soonderjee Spinning	660	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,8500	150 p.s.	1,225
Abert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,020
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	178	1,000	all	25	650
Berar Company (New)	150	500	all	45 p.s	520
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	14 do	115
Khetgaon Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	70
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,480	all	90 do	525
Dhollera F. and G. Co	800	200	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co.	353	1,000	all	100 do	910
Fort Press Co	50	5,500	250	50 do	1,125
French Press Co	200	500	all	30 do	390
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co	1,125	400	350	40 do	325
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co	600	500	all	25 do	340
Scinde Press Co	400	350	750	60 do	460 xd.
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	585

*Per Share for the half-year

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 14th Sept. as compared with the statement issued on the 7th September :—

LIABILITIES.	7th Sept. Rs.	14th Sept. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,03,377	46,16,528
Do do. at Branches	2,54,229	2,63,234
Other Deposits	1,45,75,719	1,71,34,773
Post Bills	42,057	37,018
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,47,408	5,84,605
	3,30,52,940	3,68,36,175

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	44,73,513	42,03,697
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	19,12,553	19,26,090
Loans on Security of do. do.	65,36,591	71,24,691
Current Accounts, overdrawn	516	712
Bills Discounted	74,69,165	84,35,321
Stamps	2,998	2,930
Dead Stock Rs. 5,30,494		
Amount applied in reduction 1,95,000	3,35,494	3,35,494
Bullion	86,030	40,525
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,83,515	5,84,857
h and Currency Notes	1,18,50,997	1,42,31,853
	3,30,52,940	3,68,36,175

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S. S. BANARTY, 1,119 tons, Captain John Patter, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ORIENT, 498 tons, Captain D. Anton, will sail to-day for Chittagong, in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CALCUTTA, 549 tons, Captain W. Mason, which arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Karrachee, 12th Sept., brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Scroggie, wife, and family.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain R. D. Dougherty, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr. Burrows, Mr. and Mrs. Jewanjee and 48 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain A. M. Keighley, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Zanzibar, via Aden, brought a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Paterson, four natives, and 10 deck passengers.

THE HIRED TWO-PORT SHAILING SHIP CLYDESDALE, 1,889 tons, Captain J. K. Hetfield, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst., in tow of the steamer Madras from Cyprus, brought 81 horses, 84 rank and file of F. Batv. 2nd Bde, 108 followers, in charge of Lieut. Burnsiley, Lieut. Hayland, Dr. Mauser, and Vety. Surg. Spooner.

THE HALL LINE S.S. RYDALL HALL, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Liverpool, 18th Aug., via the Suez Canal, brought the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Hanby, two masters Cunning, Mrs. Kennedy and child, Capt. Trevor, Lieut Murdock, Mr. Brawford, Mr. Buckley Mr. Drought, and two deck passengers. She brought the following cargo:—4,644 packages piece goods: 254 bales twist, 14 packages glassware, 25 cases copper, 100 packages lead ore, 30 cases slates, 646 boxes tin plates, 109 packages wine, 60 packages per er, 29 packages cclo cases soap, 3 cases umbrellas, 23 packages earthenware, 25 packages sulpur, 255 kegs nails, and packages merchandise.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. POONA, 1975 tons, Captain W. C. Angove, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 3rd Sept., via Madras and Galle, with the China Mails, and the following passengers:—From Calcutta to Bombay.—Mr. C. Rowland. From Calcutta to Brindisi.—Mrs Markby. From Calcutta to Southampton.—Miss Macdonald. From Galle to Bombay. —Mr. Nowrojee Rustomjee. She brought the following cargo:—From Shanghai.—47 packages silk, 544 packages tea, 2 packages jewellery, and 422 boxes silver. From Hongkong.—134 packages tea, 331 packages silk, 30 packages silk waste, 61 packages silk piece goods, 1,150 packages sugar, 1 box gold leaves, 1 box specie, 1 box silver ware, 2 boxes gold ware, 788 packages Brocrackers, 2,006 packages sugarcandy, 35 packages sundries, 5 cases glass beads, 3 cases Chinaware, 108 cases glass bangles, 1 case preserves, 2 boxes white copper, 52 cases cassia, 20 cases vermillion, and 11 packages pearls. From Singapore. —39 packages sugar, 15 bundles E. teeth, 20 bags aniseed star, 24 bags nutmegs, 132 bags benzoin, 2 bags mungoosian, 3 bundles sarrowwood, 20 bags fireclay, and 1 box silver coins. From Galle—1 box sovereigns.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S. S. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain S. E. Bird, sailed yesterday for China, with the China Mails, and a cargo of 1,365¼ chests opium, 592 bales cotton, 2,582 bales twist, and general, cargo, and Mr. A. Latham as passenger for Galle.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
16	Poona (s)	Angove	Calcutta, Sept 3.
	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty	Kurrachee, Sept 13.
	Cashmere	Lyon	Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
16	Cartaborn	Richardson	Calcutta.
	W H Gurney	Courtney	Calcutta.
	Sunarty (s)	Potter	Rangoon.
	Nizam (s)	Barlow	China.

The barque Orient, Anton, to Chittagong, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—Steamer Poona, to Southampton. Steamer Rydall Hall, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
12	St. George (s)	Johnson	Bombay, Aug 31.
	Timour (s)	Renton	Bombay, Sept 2.
	Ks. of the Thistle	Monro	Liverpool.
	Rydalmere	McWilliams	Liverpool, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 12.—Steamer Moray.

PASSENGERS.

Per St. George—Mrs Beyts and family.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
13	Sea Foam		Moulmein.
14	Oriental (s)		Newspatam.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.			
13	Brazilian (s)		Colombo.
	Khandalla (s)		Bombay.
	Nawortk (s)		Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vixen s—10 cases slates, Sawyer and Co.
Atalanta s—100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle s—4 cases printing ink and 2 bales printing paper, A. M. Surrafally.
Gwalior s—4 bales wall paper, Dossabhoy Sullamanjee; 5 packages paper hangings, Tyebally Surrafally and Co; 9 bales cartridge paper, Macaimjay, Simpson and Co; 6 packages glassware, Jamsetjee Cooverjee and Sons.
Parsee s—15 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co
Alwick Castle s—11 cases chicken, Rustomjee Framjee.
Khiva s—10 cases brandy, The C Bank of I A and C ins.
Lord Ealing ton s—2 hogsheads per wine, Dhuckjeebhoy Cawasjee Byculla s—100 cases claret, Pestonjee Jamsetjee and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Fannie Tucker—200 bags rice, Mooljee Anundjee.
Italia s—1,000 bags rice, Ebje Woomeree; 80 bales wool, Gokuldass Toolsidass; 52 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 40 bales wool, Kilick, Nixon and Co 62½ cwts wet dates, M Pavri and Co; 20 bales wool, Swaldass Kimsey.
Celia s—44 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 101 bales wool, Gokuldass Toolseedas; 17 bales wool, Dewjee Bhanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hutton s—45 cwts indigo, Hajee Zamal Abidin; 62½ cwts pepper, Hajee Joosub Lutiff; 15 cwts coffee, Mitha Munjee; 50 cwts cotton, Hajee Fazl Mahamed; 8 bales hides, Hajee Essa; 12 cwts deer horns, Abdoola Parpia.
Poona s—32 bales skins, Ewart, Latham and Co; 446½ cwts buffalo horns, Nowrojee Nusserwanjee; 68 cwts paper, Ally Mahomed Hassum; 10 bales hides, Sallabhoy Hassumbhoy; 8 bales carpets, Allidin Mamed Dana.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—2 cwts E teeth, Sallaybhoy Jafferbhoy; 23 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed; 10½ chests opium Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 40 chests opium Ebram Noorden and Co; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, Curriabhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—10½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenarow; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 40 chests opium Ebram Noordin and Co; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, Curriabhoy Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Nizam s—10½ chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenarow; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 30 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 40 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 16 chests opium, S E Sassoon; 22 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 25 chests opium, Curriabhoy Ebram, David Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—SEPTEMBER 13.

Ducat, Lieut Col, 23rd Bombay N I, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 14.

Neill, Capt, 1st C I Horse, on duty, from Cyprus.
Macpherson, Major, 3rd P Cavalry, on duty, from Cyprus.
Batty, Surg, on duty, from Cyprus.
Newport, Major, 24th Bombay N I, on duty, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 15.

Wilson, Surg, on duty, from Cyprus.
Murdoch, Lieut. R E, from furlough, from England.
Lodwick, Lieut, 28th Foot, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
French, Capt, 19th Bombay N I, from furlough, from England.
Anderson, Vety Surg, on leave, from Lucknow.
Mauser, Surg, on duty, from Cyprus.
Colman, Surg, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Burroughs, Surg, on sick leave, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—SEPTEMBER 16.

Ducat, Lieut Col, 23rd Bombay N I, I, from leave, to Mhow.
Woodridge, Major, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Harrison, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Furlough for 16 months, with twenty-five days' subsidiary leave, is granted to Major, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.
Harrison, Lieut, 22nd Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Furlough for 16 months, with twenty-five days' subsidiary leave, is granted to Major M J W Chisholm, Officiating Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, from the 10th September.

The undermentioned officers have proceeded to the Madras Presidency, on Famine relief duty:—Mr C G Vansittard of the Financial Department, Mr R H Stewart, Inspecor of Police, Mr W Bagley, In-pector of Police.

The Government privilege leave of absence is granted to Lieut-Colonel H V Mathias, District Superintendent of Police, Bhandara.

Mr Henriques, Inspector of Police, Bhandara, will remain in charge of the Police during Colonel Mathias' absence.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, Sept. 14.)

Mr G E Knox, Officiating Judge, Small Cause Court, Allahabad, to be confirmed in that appointment substantively protem" pore, with effect from the 14th August, 1877.

Mr J H Carter, Joint Magistrate, is posted to the Azamgarh district.

Mr R A Lloyd, Inspector, Agra Division, Officiating Inspector, Oudh Division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr E H H Goulding, Assistant Inspector, Agra Division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr G Greig, Assistant Inspector, Meerut Division, to be confirmed in the latter appointment.

Mr D Dodd, Professor of English Literature, Agra College, to be Professor of English Literature, Benares College, but to officiate as Inspector, Allahabad Division, during the absence on deputation of Mr J Kibble, or until further orders.

Mr A Thomas, Officiating Professor of English Literature, Agra College, to be confirmed in that appointment, vice Mr C Dodd.

Mr H O Budden, Headmaster, Zila School, Shahjahanpur, Officiating Headmaster, Zila (Hume's High) School, Etawah, to be Headmaster, Zila School, Fyzabad, vice Mr J K Inglis, deceased.

Mr H Williams, 3rd Master, Zila School, Benares, Officiating Headmaster, Zila School, Shahjahanpur, to be confirmed in the latter appointment, vice Mr H O Budden.

Mr T W Thompson, Inspector of Police, to hold charge of the current duties of the office of District Superintendent of Police, Budaun, during the absence on leave of Mr F W Court or until further orders.

Mr H S Boys, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 1st grade.

Captain E E Grigg, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade.

Mr H A Harrison, District and Sessions Judge, from Allahabad to Mirzapur.

One year's furlough on medical certificate is granted to Mr F Tytler, Assistant Engineer, Lucknow Railway Survey Division.

Mr F S Moore, Assistant Engineer, Bhongaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate.

CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.
Last Quarter.....19th, 11h., 21·3 m., p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 17	English Mail expected.	5 49	6 0	2 13 m 1 47 a	8 6 m 8 16 a
Wed. 18	.....	5 49	5 59	2 59 m 2 17 a	8 46 m 8 55 a
Th. 19	.....	5 50	5 58	3 53 m 2 50 a	9 31 m 9 47 a
Fri. 20	.....	5 50	5 56	5 m 3 57 a	10 42 m 10 56 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 50	5 56	6 26 m 5 41 a	0 20 a .....
Sun. 22	14th Sunday after Trinity	5 50	5 55	7 45 m 7 41 a	0 28 m 1 57 a
Mon. 23	.....	5 50	5 54	8 51 m 8 58 a	2 2 m 3 6 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

OUCHTERLONY—September 13th, at the residence of Surgeon-Major M C Furnell, Gordon Alexander Ouchterlony, aged 28 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1878.

THE native community is taking great interest in the Afghan question which has now sprung up, and the bazaars are full of rumours about Shere Ali, Sir Neville Chamberlain's Mission, and with speculations as to whether the Ameer will receive the English Envoy, and whether the Envoy and his escort will not be murdered before they reached Cabul. Yesterday in Bombay there were stories going about to the effect that the Ameer had refused to receive the English Mission, and if anybody was foolish enough to believe them, we suppose that some acute share-dealer made money. But, of course, these rumours are utterly absurd. It is extremely improbable that Shere Ali will oppose the Mission; at all events, nothing has been heard by the authorities, so far as we can learn, to give the slightest countenance to any report that he has done so or intends doing so. At the same time, the crisis is one of great seriousness, and those who are acquainted with the daring and treacherous character of the Afghans, and remember what the Ghilzais did to the British troops in the Khoord Kabul, in 1842, will not be assured of the safety of a Mission supported by only 300 sabres until they see it safely back again in India. Apprehensions about the safety of Sir Neville Chamberlain and his party are felt most strongly in the Punjab, where the traditions about the Afghans still live in the darkest colours, and where the officials have good opportunities of judging the Afghan character by being brought constantly into contact with it. A contemporary has expressed these apprehensions in vigorous enough terms, saying that it is mere madness for the Government of India to send Sir Neville Chamberlain into Afghanistan without supporting him with a much larger force, and that the smallness of the escort is simply an invitation to attack. On the other hand, there is this difficulty in the way of much augmentation of the escort, that while 300 sabres cannot be construed by the Afghans as an invasion, 3,000 or 4,000 sabres might have such a construction put upon it, and such an army would rouse a feeling of excitement throughout the country that might seriously affect the objects which the Mission has been despatched to endeavour to carry out. It is also impossible to believe that Shere Ali has been so completely hoodwinked by the Russians that he will be insane enough to allow any mischief whatever to happen to Sir Neville Chamberlain or his companions. His object will rather be to protect the Mission, for the wily semi-barbarian knows perfectly well that his most profitable game is to receive missions both from England and Russian, and then play off one Power against the other, and get the highest price for his favours that he can. On the whole, then, we are not disposed to think that any misfortune will happen to the Mission, and that the Government of India has purposely fixed upon a comparatively small escort in order to allay suspicions that England has at present any sinister intentions upon Afghanistan. It will be time enough to send a large army to Kabul when Sir Neville Chamberlain has failed to persuade Shere Ali that it is England which is most interested in the affairs of his kingdom, and when the Kabul Durbar refuses to accede to the requests which are now in the possession of the British Envoy. In the meantime, the natives of this country have not the slightest cause to feel alarmed, but nevertheless the very existence of the rumours to which we have previously alluded shows what a general interest the inhabitants of the Indian Empire take in Afghan politics when they come prominently to the front as they are now doing, and suggests clearly enough what a continual state of political ferment India would be in if Russia were tamely allowed to become predominant in Kabul.

The policy which the Government of India intends to pursue is of course shrouded in mystery to all except the Viceroy and his advisers and Sir Neville Chamberlain, and of course there is plenty of general speculation about its nature. In the Punjab very divergent opinions are entertained about the kind of policy which would be best for the Government of India to adopt. Some believe—but these are a minority—that the Afghans should be left alone altogether, to "stew in their own juice," as it were, and that if the Russians become particularly friendly with them the friendship is not likely to last long, as the Afghan is notoriously fickle. Others are strenuous approvers of the policy which Dr. Bellew indicates in his pamphlet—namely, that the British outpost should be advanced from Peshawur to Jellalabad, that a British Embassy should be permanently supported at Kabul, and that British Agents should be sent to all the principal cities in Afghanistan. This is a policy very far in advance of any the Government of India has yet attempted to carry out, and as Jellalabad is a position of great strategical importance, commanding the passes which lead into the Khyber Pass, and commanding that Pass also, Dr. Bellew's ideas are worth adopting in the event of the Government of India entertaining no idea of entering upon any bolder or more comprehensive policy. Such a policy is indicated in the admirable letter from Poona which we publish this morning. The writer believes that it will be good to seize Jellalabad, but that it will be very much wiser to govern Kabul from Kabul itself, for Jellalabad could not secure the way to the Ameer's capital when the two cities are separated by the Khoord Kabul Pass, of most lamentable memory. He goes further than this, for he would fortify the Bamian Pass, and so close the way to Kabul for any enemy approaching from Bokhara or Samarkand. An equally comprehensive, and in some respects a very novel policy, was sketched out by a writer in 1877 while reviewing an inaccurate article on Afghan affairs and the Government of India's policy which the *Times* had published on the 15th November of that year. Generally speaking, his idea was to organise a series of hill States which should be independent of Afghanistan and friendly to British interests, and should form a barrier between the Oxus and Kabul itself. The large territory of Kafaristan he would have declared an Independent State. Kafaristan stretches along the north of Kabul, and much of it lies between the summits of the Hindoo Koosh and the culminating ranges of the Himalayas. Another State which he would have declared independent is Chitral, which also lies between the Hindoo Koosh and the Himalayas, extending eastwards to the sources of the Kunar (the principal tributary of the Kabul River) and into Yasin, which is situated at the head of the Gilgit river and joins the British dependency of Cashmere. The Kafars are known to hate the Afghans with the greatest bitterness, and Colonel MacGregor in his description of the Shitsh Post and other Kafar tribes describes the feeling of these singular mountaineers to be so uncompromising towards the Afghans that no man is permitted to enjoy social rights among them till he has killed a Mahomedan. They talk a dialect of Sanscrit, and are a brave, hospitable, and loyal race. Their origin is involved in mystery. Some say that they are descended from a branch of ancient Zoroastrians, because several of their customs—notably their respect for fire and their treatment of their women—resemble the customs of the Parsees. Others allege that they are the descendants of the Greek soldiers whom Alexander the Great left in that part of the world, and they found this opinion upon some sculptures which have been found in Kafaristan and the fair and European appearance of the people. Whatever their origin may be, it appears that while they are inimical to Afghans and all other Mahomedans they claim relationship with Europeans. In 1839, when Sir W. MacNaghten had gone down to Jellalabad for winter quarters, a deputation of Shiah Posh Kafars came in from Najal to pay their respects, and, as it appeared, to welcome the British as relatives. This is how Colonel MacGregor tells the story :—

> There were some 30 or 40 of them, and they made their entry with bagpipes, playing. An Afghan attendant, sitting outside Edward Conolly's tent, on seeing these savages rushed into his master's presence, exclaiming, "Here they are, sir! They are all come! Here are all your relations!" Conolly, amazed, looked up from his writing and asked what on earth he meant, when the attendant, with a very innocent face, pointed out the skin-clad men of the mountains, saying, "There I don't you see them, your relatives, the Kafars?"
>
> Conolly told this as a good joke, he believing at the same time that his Afghan attendant was not actuated by impudence in attributing a blood connection between his master and the Kafars.

The Kafars themselves certainly claimed relationship, but their reception by Sir William MacNaghten was not such as pleased them and they returned to the hills regarding the British as a set of purse-proud people ashamed to own their country cousins.

The opportunity of exploring Kafaristan was thus lost, and up to the present time Europeans know scarcely anything about it beyond a few broad facts. The people of Chitral are said to be equally inimical to the Afghans, and neither they nor the Kafars will ever, in all human probability, submit to Afghan rule. The critic of the *Times'* views says that, "without abstracting an inch from the "actual dominions of the Ameer of Kabul, it "would be possible for England to establish "such a friendly connection with Chitral and "Kafaristan as would serve to secure the moun- "tain passes in more favourable hands than "the Afghans, as far west as the head of the "Kabul river at least, and *practically perhaps as "far as Bamian*"—the outpost which our Poona correspondent names. He further contends that the re-arrangement of the Afghan-Turkistan frontier which England and Russia agreed to was singularly unjust, inasmuch as the people of Wakhan and Badakshan were handed over to the worthless Afghans without their opinion being asked in the matter although their sympathies lay notoriously with those of the inhabitants of Kafaristan and Chitral. If Wakhan and Badakshan were, as they ought to be, allowed to amalgamate with Kafaristan, there might be formed a powerful confederacy of independent hill states which would shut out Kabul from proximity to the Russian frontier, and "the identification of "their interests with our own should constitute "the entire group of a first line of defence "against any foe attempting to advance "through them or by way of Kabul against "India." The scheme is interesting and plausible, but it is based on a hypothesis which it might prove dangerous for England to accept. The faithfulness of the independent hill states to English interests is throughout assumed, although the practical result of creating the line of protective hill states might be to give Russia half-a-dozen places for intrigue instead of one at Kabul. We are afraid that in whatever England resolves to do in Afghanistan she will have to rely upon her own strong right arm, and neither upon doubtful schemes of territorial readjustment nor upon the fragile promises of Shere Ali.

POONA LETTER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 15.

A BRIGHT, clear day with a cool breeze blowing, a picturesque Racecourse girt in on either side with thousands of gaily-clad, eager spectators, a field of nineteen good Arab horses—the larges number that ever started at any race meeting in India—all combined to make the race for the Governor's Cup yesterday one of the most attractive sights Poona could hope to offer to the visitors who have thronged to

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MILITARY FORCES OF NATIVE CHIEFS.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Times* says that India causes anxiety. The armies of the feudatories cannot be allowed to increase indefinitely. Scindia and other chiefs must choose between no army and one which shall be the wing of an Imperial force officered jointly by Natives and Englishmen.

(FR OUR SPECIAL CORRES PONDENT.)

POLO MATCH.

BOMBAY Vs. 11TH FOOT.

POONA, SEPT. 16.

In this match the 11th won the first goal. Barton saved the Bombay goal from a second defeat by a splendid backhanded hit close to the flags. Time was called before a second goal was won.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE BOSNIAN INSURRECTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 15.

The Austrian troops have taken the offensive along the River Save, where the insurgents are strongly entrenched.

The Russians have evacuated Erzeroum.

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

Mr. Rivers Wilson has been authorised by the British Government to accept the appointment offered him to the Egyptian Ministry of Finance.

Consols on Saturday closed at 95⅞.

THE CENTRAL ASIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The *Morning Post* strongly protests against the Indian Government delaying the Mission to Cabul, or accepting any promises from Russia that she will not interfere in Afghanistan.

The *Times*, in an article on the armies of the feudatory Princes of India, advocates their incorporation as a wing of the Indian Army.

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

General Warre, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who succeeds Sir Charles Staveley, is a passenger for Bombay by the s. s. Hydaspes.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 14.

The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average of the 10 Cotton States has declined to 90 per cent., notwithstanding the promises of an increased yield as compared to last year.

THE AMERICAN HARVEST.

The American harvest prospects for September are less favourable, the average being 87 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, SEPT 14.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Java, homeward bound from Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 16.

The Hall Line steamer Trentham Hall, outward bound for Bombay, departed from here yesterday.

LONDON, SEPT. 16.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.
The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79½
4½ per cent. do.	83⅜
5 per cent. do.	89⅝
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	113½
Bar Silver	51½
Oriental Bank Shares	£40
Chartered do. do.	£22-10
Do. Mercantile Bank Shares	£28 10
Hongkong and Shanghai	£40

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 16, 9-15 P.M.

Hongkong 16th, Manilla Mails from Hongkong to-morrow Tuesday and from Amoy Wednesday.

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

SEPTEMBER 13, 10 A. M.

The barometric pressure is now increasing in Upper India. There is to-day an indraught to an area of slightly diminished pressure near the head of the Bay of Bengal. General rain has fallen in southern Burmah, Arracan, Bengal, Assam, Orissa and Behar. The largest fall in this area is 6½ inches at Purnea. Excessive rain occurred in the Rohilkhand division: eight inches fell at Bareilly, and two at Shahjehanpore.

SEPTEMBER 14, 10 A. M.

The barometric pressure is now increasing rapidly, more especially in Upper India. The increase is greatest at Lahore, where it is twenty-one hundredths of an inch. There is a slight decrease in Orissa due to the approach of the barometric depression noticed in yesterday's report. The wind is very strong in Western Assam and in Northern Bengal. General rain occurred over the same area as yesterday, but the amount is small. In Assam and in Northern Bengal rainfalls, varying from one to two inches, occurred at Sangoor, Akyab, Chittagong, Saugor Island, False Point, Vizagapatam, and Jubbulpore. Agra received a heavy local fall of two and one quarter inches.

SEPTEMBER 15, 10 A. M.

A further rise of the barometer has occurred at all stations excepting Jubbulpore, towards which the barometric depression, noted in yesterday's reports, is advancing from Orissa. The rainfall yesterday was confined to the area of barometric depression but was generally moderate in amount. The Orissa stations received an average of seven tenths, Hazaribagh seven tenths, and Nagpore eighteen tenths. The weather generally is fine with passing clouds in Upper and Western India.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—SEPT. 16.

OARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W. 5 to 7; thermometer 83·4; barometer 29·850. Fall of rain 31 cents.

MANGALORE, 3 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E. S.W. Fall of rain 1 inch 11 cents.

TUTICORIN, 3-15 p.m.—Weather fine; wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 86. Fall of rain 3 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	94 64	102 15	100 42
Sept. 15 Sunday	0 00	0 66	0 38
" 16 Monday	0 10	0 66	0 80
Total	94 74	102 81	101 22
Fall up to 15th Sept. 1877	59 49	57 2	57 99
" " 16th "	59 59	57 68	58 79

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 8 p. m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

It is reported that the 3rd Sind Horse will escort the 3rd Assistant to the Governor General's Agent for Beloochistan on an exploration of the Bagh Hills next month. Captain Reynolds will, it is believed, have rather a hard job with the Baghs, who may not be very well pleased with this invasion of their hiding places. In this case we may explain that a Bagh is a man and not a tiger.

POONA gossip supplies the following regarding a capricious Commanding Officer:—"They seem to do queer things in the S. M. C. In a station 200 miles south of Poona, everyone was invited to an evening concert at the house of a civilian, when, to the surprize of all, the entertainment was postponed suddenly, the C. O. of a Royal Regiment withdrawing his permission for band and bandsmen to attend! In Poona we should hear enough of such caprice, and its vexatious interference with social pleasure. It has a humorous aspect also; the issuing of invitations, the preparing the supper, and then —*the fiasco*. Imagine the feelings of the *prima donna*! Some one has asked, in reference to these eccentricities, if there is any necessary connexion between a 'crack corps' and a *crack'd head*? But this is cracking jokes with a vengeance. We hear yet stranger things from the same quarter; but we should not credit them if truth were not sometimes stranger than fiction."

THE following account of an extraordinary phenomenon has been sent to us properly authenticated, and we print it as it has reached us. If it be no hoax, the very remarkable description given of the occurrence is sufficient to perplex anyone in the effort to conjecture what it was likely to have been:—

"A driver friend of mine while travelling between Sucheen and Nowsari, on the 3rd instant, about midnight, was surprised by the sudden appearance of a most resplendent object resembling a crescent, and as if it were a red hot cinder, which although distant illuminated by its extraordinary brilliance the whole table-land, and rendered those who witnessed it doubtful whether day light had not suddenly sprung up. It rose gradually to about five feet in the horizon, and after the lapse of about an hour disappeared as magically as it had sprung up. The night was pitch dark and misty, and its sudden exit dreadfully alarming."

THE *Englishman*.—We have received numerous complaints of the undiscriminating manner in which the assess-ments under the Licence Act are being made. The plan adopted appears to be to assume that every trader, doing any business that can possibly bring him within the category of a merchant, is liable to pay the maximum rate, until the contrary is proved. This is no doubt a thoroughly native mode of procedure, and is well adapted to minimise the assessor's labour, but at the same time it is calculated to produce the maximum of injustice and irritation. When the Legislature adopted the system of classification to obviate the need for annoying enquiry into people's affairs, it certainly never contemplated the adoption of such an alternative as this by the executive. In many of the cases in which traders have been assessed in the highest class, the smallness of the business done by them is so obvious that the assessor must have known perfectly well that his action was not justifiable. In many other cases the mistake might have been avoided had the simplest inquiries been made. Possibly the idea is, that many people will prefer paying more than can be justly claimed of them to going through the formality of an appeal with its attendant annoyances, and that, therefore, the largest amount will be netted for the public treasury by throwing the burden of proof on the public. If its treasury were all Government had to care for, this reasoning would be conclusive. But in a country already driven to the verge of desperation by the heavy fiscal burdens with which it is loaded, one would suppose that prudent rulers would go to work as tenderly and cautiously as possible in adjusting a new tax, instead of irritating thousands for the chance of an individual here and there submitting patiently to be fleeced. Respect for either the feelings or the opinion of the public, however, is not one of the weaknesses of the present regime. Whether it is at Surat or in Bombay, or in Calcutta, it is essentially the same story. Not even the appearance of justice is studied; not even a pretence of regard for the good will of the governed is made.

WE regret to hear from Fyzabad, says the Lucknow paper, "that cholera was making dreadful havoc there, especially amongst the European troops. There had been no less than eleven funerals in one day, to say nothing of the number which died since the breaking out of the disease, which, we are informed, was nearly sixty. The principal sufferers have been H. M.'s 25th; the Artillery have also suffered in a proportionate degree to their strength; but strange to say, the natives have enjoyed comparative immunity from the scourge. In addition to cholera, fever and diarrhœa were also prevalent, and, upon the whole, the health of Fyzabad, according to latest accounts, was as bad as can be conceived. At Lucknow, however, we are happy to announce that cholera, which had driven out the European troops from barracks, and scattered them in various encampments, is rapidly disappearing; in fact, has so far disappeared that the 73rd have returned to their lines, so have the 85th, and there have been only two deaths this week. It is, however, to be regretted that fever has superseded the more mortal disease, and that it is very prevalent at present in cantonments."

THE Bangalore paper says, "In Mr. Hill's case against the *Madras Times*, the plaintiff first demanded that the journal should apologize for and retract every article in the published letter; that an apology approved of by him should be published in the columns of the *Madras Times* and in three successive issues of the Madras newspapers; that in addition a written apology should be addressed to the plaintiff, and, finally, that the name and address of the writer of the obnoxious paragraph should be revealed. After more than a month and a half's consideration these demands were moderated to that *amende* offered by our contemporary, in addition to the apology of the 5th June, namely, to address to Mr. Hill a written apology and to publish another in full and ample apology' in the columns of the *Times*. The former demands were simply monstrous, and not to be complied with by any journalist who valued the independence of the press and his own personal dignity; the latter demands, conceded by our contemporary himself at first, were as much as Mr. Hill could make, and the facts of the case warranted, only Mr. Hill took forty days' time over it, and has thus provoked our contemporary into withdrawing his own offer. Whether Mr. Hill will succeed in his action or not for Rs. 25,000, whether he will obtain any or what damages, we cannot tell, but this we affirm, that our contemporary has not suffered and cannot possibly suffer in the least in the high estimation in which he is held by his contemporaries and the public, whose sympathies are all with him."

THE *Englishman* says, that "all the members of the Faculty of Medicine now in Calcutta, both Native and European, have, with the exception of Dr. Kenneth Macleod, sent in their resignations to the Registrar of the Calcutta University. These gentlemen have not resigned their seats in the Senate. The Registrar of the University has declined to accept their resignations, and the matter will, we understand, be referred to the Senate at a meeting to be held on Saturday."

THE Governor of Ceylon has issued the following notification regarding the closing of courts on the death of members of the Bar:—"The attention of the Governor has been drawn by the Hon. the Chief Justice to the practice which prevails of closing the courts throughout the island on the occasion of the death of judicial officers, or of distinguished members of the bar. His Excellency is satisfied that the practice has arisen from a not unnatural desire to honour the memory of the dead, and not from any desire on the part of District Judges and Police Magistrates to add to the number of public holidays. He considers, however, that as this tribute of respect can only be paid at the expense of suitors in civil cases, and possibly at the risk of miscarriage of justice in criminal cases, it should not be continued. I am, therefore, to instruct you that in future your court is not to be closed on any working day, except when public business is suspended by order of Government, or the death of an important officer of the court almost necessarily brings the work of the court to a temporary stop."

AN interesting point cropped up in a trial of breach of promise case in Ceylon the other day: The young lady, a Tamil, to soothe whose blighted affections the action for Rs. 50,000 is brought, is sweet sixteen, and being a young girl her father said she would not like to appear in the witness box. Mr. Layard moved for a commission to take her evidence in the house of her parents, which was within a mile of the court house. The District Judge, Mr. Berwick, said, "that those Englishmen who have wives, daughters, or sisters under their care would be often very glad, if they could, to protect the delicate feelings of the ladies of their family, and would be glad if their dislike to the rude gaze of the public and the embarrassing ordeal of the witness box, though it might be only a formal oath, were respected; but the law had never taken any notice of this feeling when it was likely to interfere with the course of justice or the rights of any individual who was before the Court. Now, in the year 1878, he was asked to propagate, protect, and prolong an element of barbarism in this country. Never would he lend himself to such an act. Never, so long as he was privileged to sit on that bench, or to preside in any other Court, would he allow such a motion to be passed as Mr. Layard had just made. If he was to respect a Tamil man's prejudices with regard to his daughter, he must respect the feelings of every English lady. Besides, no case whatever had been made out for the proposal; it was utterly preposterous that such a remnant of barbarism should be kept up. He was on the side of civilisation, and would never allow anything of this kind to pass in any Court over which he had the honour of presiding. At the same time, all parties agreeing to a Commission in any case, English, Moorish, or any other lady, he would not interpose any objection."

THE latest scientific story is thus told by the *Post*:—The *Saturday Review* once declared that the greatest benefactor of the human race would be he who could enable men to drink an unlimited quantity of wine without getting drunk. Such a man has been found. Dr. Bell invented the telephone, but its wonders pale before the telegastrograph. This is an electrical machine by which the palate can be tickled and pleased by any flavour, and for any length of time, without fear of indigestion or of inebriety. By putting soup, or fish, or wine into a receptacle connected with a powerful battery, the taste of the daintiest viands can be conveyed along a telegraph wire for miles, and to an unlimited number of *bons vivants*. They have only to put the wire in their mouths, and they seem to be eating and drinking. They may get drunk or overfed; but the moment the contact is broken the evil effects pass off, and nothing remains but "a delightful exhilaration." The inventor, however, keeps the *modus operandi* a secret, and wishes to perfect his discovery before he discloses it to the world.

AFFGHANISTAN.

THE following is another extract from Dr. Bellow's admirable pamphlet:—

AFGHANISTAN, AND OUR POLICY.

AFGHANISTAN never enjoyed independence as a separate kingdom till about one hundred and twenty years ago, when, on the death of Nadir Shah, the Durrani empire was founded by Ahmad Khan, a noble of the Suddozai branch of the Abdali tribe, whose location is in and about the Herat province. For centuries previous to this time, the country had been either alternately a province of the Moghal empire in India, or a part of the Persian kingdom, or else it was divided between these two great Asiatic States, and occasionally it enjoyed brief periods of independence under local chiefs.

Abman Khan, Saddozai, was the first who, in 1747, raised Afghanistan to the status of an independent kingdom, and extended its limits from Herat to Cashmir. He reigned twenty-six years, during which he proved himself an able and just ruler, and raised the country to a pitch of prosperity previously unknown. On his death he was succeeded by his son, Shah Taimur, who, lacking the talents and moderation of his father, soon, by a course of extravagance, cruelty, and debauchery, destroyed the newly-established peace and prosperity of the kingdom, and on his death in 1793, left it in a state of the utmost poverty, discontent, and confusion.

The death of Taimur was the signal for the commencement of a struggle for the throne between his sons—a struggle just such as is now going on before our own eyes among the sons of the late Amir, Dost Mahomed Khan. He was at first succeeded by his son Daman, who, as his father had done before him, made Peshawar his principal residence. He was extravagant, cruel, and oppressive, and soon brought upon himself the hostility of the Barakzai tribe by the murder of their chief, Sarfraz Khan. This crime lost him his throne, and, later, proved to be the ruin of his house and the decline of his tribe.

After a reign of four years, he was deposed by his half-brother Shah Mahomed, who, to deprive him of the power for further mischief, put out his eyes. Mahomed in turn was attacked by Shah Shuja-ulmulk (the full brother of Zaman), who, after a long and tedious struggle with his enemy, finally captured and cast him into prison. Shuja-ulmulk then reigned in his stead, and made Peshawar his headquarters. But he too, in 1809, after only a brief reign, was forced to flee, the country owing to the hostility of the Barakzai tribe under their chief Fattah Khan, brother of the Sarfaraz Khan murdered by Zaman, the full brother of Shuja-ulmulk. At first he sought shelter with the Sikhs, and finally, after many wanderings and sufferings, in 1815, placed himself under British protection at Ludiana.

Futtah Khan in the meantime had liberated Mahomed from imprisonment and set him on the throne, with himself as Wazir. He soon found out his own power, and lost no time in taking advantage of his position to strengthen his own party, and this he did by appointing his own brothers and nephews to the several provincial government of the kingdom and minor posts about the court.

The influence thus acquired by the Wazir Fattah Khan made him an object of hatred and jealousy to Kamron (the son of Mahmud), who in 1818, caused him to be barbarously murdered. This treachery once more threw the whole country into a convulsion. Each of the provincial governors (and they were all Barakzais, brothers and nephews of the murdered Wazir) at once declared his independence, and Herat alone remained to Mahmud and his son. Cashmir was lost to the Sikhs, and Peshawar, under the rule of the brothers Sir Mahomed, Yar Mahomed, Sultan Mahomed, and Sayad Mahomed, (one in each of the four divisions of the district, inclusive of Kohat), also became tributary to the Sikhs, who subsequently occupied the country with a strong military force. Cabul, with Jallalabad and Ghazni fell to Dost Mahomed Khan, while Candahar, with Kalati Ghilzai and Girishk, was jointly ruled by the brothers Purdil, Rahmdil and Kohndil. All were sons of the murdered Wazir.

Mahmud Khan, notwithstanding the constant efforts of Shujaulmulk, continued, with few changes, to be the condition of the country when, in 1839, the British espoused the cause of Shah Shuja-ulmulk, and in the following year set him on the throne at Cabul, thus making of the resuscitated Durrani empire. The failure of our efforts was completed in the rebellion at Cabul, the death of the king, and the destruction of our army in the winter retreat of 1841-42. In the following year our connection with the country ceased, and Dost Mahomed, on his liberation by the British, hastening to Cabul, secured the Government to himself, and assumed the title of Amir. As soon as he was settled in the government, he named his son (by a Popalzai mother) the late Wazir, Mahomed Akbar Khan, heir-apparent, preference to the claims of his eldest son (by a Bangash mother) Mahomed Afzal Khan. Mahomed Akbar died in 1845, and his full brother, Ghulam Haidar Khan, was nominated heir-apparent in fact.

By our conquest of the Punjab in 1849, the Sikh possessions beyond the Indus came under British rule, and Peshawar was garrisoned by our troops. About this time in 1850, Amir Dost Mahomed Khan annexed Balkh to his kingdom, and placed his eldest son, Mahomed Afzal, there as governor. In 1854 he added Candahar to his dominions, and appointed his heir-apparent, Ghulam Haidar Khan, to the government. In the following year relations between the British and Afghan governments were opened, and a treaty of friendship was concluded with the Amir through the heir-apparent, who came to Peshawar for the purpose. A couple of years later during the war with Persia, the Amir himself came to Peshawar, confirmed the treaty of friendship, and sought our assistance against the Persians. Shortly after his departure, a mission of three British Officers was deputed to the Court of the heir-apparent at Candahar. Their presence in the country saved the Punjab from all danger from invasion during the Indian mutiny, and since their return a native agent has been maintained at the Court of Cabul on the part of the British Government.

In July, 1858, the heir-apparent, Ghulam Haidar, died, and his full brother, Sher Ali Khan, was nominated in his place. In May, 1863, the Amir annexed Herat, and died there on the 6th June, only a few days after the capture of the city, aged seventy-six years. The great Amir—Amiri Kabir Dost Mahomed Khan—although he left his country localized by no single measure of general benefit either to the people or to the country, was, nevertheless, a singularly popular ruler. His intrepidity, vigour, and general success in war secured for him the unbounded respect of his chiefs as the favourite of the people, whilst his simple manners, free hospitality, rough-and-ready justice according to the Afghan code, and his ready intercourse with, and accessibility to all classes of his subjects, gained him the respect and affection of all.

For his undisturbed reign, and for the general prosperity of his rule after his return to Cabul, Dost Mahomed Khan is largely indebted to the British, who, by the downfall of their projects for the restoration of the Saddozai, magnanimously befriended this royal family in the ruin that befell them. They provided the numerous princes and chiefs of that tribe with handsome pensions and valuable service under the Government in India, and, whilst withholding Dost Mahomed of a host of claimants to the throne, at the same time freed him from the machinations of a multitude of circumstanced and expatriated nobles, who, under other circumstances, would have proved formidable disturbers to the peace of his kingdom.

The death of Dost Mahomed Khan had been expected at any time during several years preceding its occurrence, and it was looked forward to as an unavoidable calamity with the gloomiest forebodings of its consequences, for it is now well known that the elder sons would contest the succession with Sher Ali Khan, the Amir's nominee (and by many years a younger son by a favorite wife), and in anticipation of the event different factions had been already formed in the country.

Sher Ali succeeded his father as Amir in September, 1863, and at the commencement of his reign, if not a popular ruler, was certainly not odious to the people. His rule was considered equitable and his government marked by the reduction of the tariff on both exports and imports. He gained, besides, a certain amount of support by his concessions to the priest-party, and by an avowed hostility to Christianity. But he had enemies of his own race, and he had to face the opposition and intrigues of his elder brothers, Mahomed Afzal Khan and Mahomed Azim Khan, whose cause was prospered by Sher Ali's indiscreet and untimely severity to the princes generally, to some of the Afghan nobles, a measure which did not fail at once to estrange them from his support.

Mahomed Azim, the Governor of Kurram and Khost, was the first to rebel; but an army being promptly despatched against him, he was driven into British territory, and sought shelter in British territory. Following this, Mahomed Afzal, Governor of Balkh, revolted, and raised the Turkistan province in rebellion. The Amir forthwith marched against him with a considerable force, and by a piece of treachery, condemned even by Afghans, invigled him into his power, and then, in violation of his oath, cast him into prison in August, 1864. He next turned his energies against the hostility of his captive son Abdurrahman Khan.

Mahomed Azim, having failed to get assistance from the British, from whom he had always proved himself well disposed, and disgusted with the treatment he had received at their hands, now quitted their territory, and, passing through Swat and Badakshshan to Balkh, there joined his nephew Abdurrahman Khan. They soon raised a party in their favour, and effecting the release of Afzal Khan, attacked Cabul in March, 1866. The Amir Sher Ali Khan being defeated, fled to Candahar, and Mahomed Afzal Khan on the 21st May entered Cabul as Amir, and his claim to be recognized as sovereign of Afghanistan. He died on the 7th October, 1867, and was succeeded by his brother Mahomed Azim Khan as Amir, who in turn was also recognized as the *de facto* Amir at Cabul.

Sher Ali Khan, on the other side, after two unsuccessful attempts to recover his throne, and baffled of assistance from the British, proceeded to Herat, and sought the aid of Persia. From thence returning to Candahar he organized a force, and made another effort to regain Cabul, but was totally defeated in the battle of Kushk-i-Nakhud, near Ghilzai on 22nd January, 1867. In this battle he lost his favourite son Mahomed Ali, a youth of remarkable talents and great promise. He was killed in single combat by the uncle, Nahmed Amin Khan (Sher Ali's full brother) who him self was then cut down by the attendant soldiers. The sad death of these two near relatives had a powerful effect on Sher Ali, who at once fell back upon Candahar, and shut himself up to mourn over his losses. He is said to have quite lost his senses for a time through excess of grief.

The intelligence, however, of Mahomed Azim's accession to the throne as Amir roused him out of the state of lethargy into which he had fallen, and he decided on another attempt to recover Cabul from Turkistan. But here also he was defeated, and at the same time lost Candahar. Finally, after negotiating with Russian agents in Turkistan, and collecting what money he could in the country, he proceeded to Balkh, and there getting aid from Bokhara and Russia in men and money respectively, he once more made preparations for the recovery of his throne. Having secretly enlisted the services of Mahomed Ismail Khan, who was the Balkh force with which he marched, he at once proceeded advancing towards Cabul by Candahar, for the recapture of which city he had despatched an army under his son Yakub Ali Khan.

Candahar was captured from Mahomed Sarwar Khan (son of Amir Mahomed Azim Khan) in April of this year, and, on the 10th of the following month, Sher Ali entered the city in state, amidst the acclamations of the citizens, who had been terribly oppressed by Sarwar Khan. From this post Sher Ali has slowly, but surely, made good his advance towards Cabul, and has already possessed himself of the country as far as Ghazni; whilst Mahomed Ismail Khan, having suddenly deceaded from Turkistan, has captured the city of Cabul in the name of the Amir Sher Ali Khan, and laid siege to the Bala Hissar, held by Shamsuddin Khan on the part of the Amir Mahomed Azim Khan, who himself, deserted by all but a handful of troops, has taken the field near Ghazni to give battle to his rival, and decide by force of arms.

The popular voice is now in favour of Sher Ali, for Mahomed Azim, by his cruelties and oppressive rule, has disgusted the people of all classes, and is now without a friend amongst them. His only chance of safety now is to flee to Turkistan, where, effecting a junction with his nephew Abdurrahman Khan, he may still be in a position to disturb Sher Ali in the peaceful possession of his regained throne.

And such, according to the most recent intelligence, is the present state of affairs at Cabul.

I will now briefly consider the prospects of the country as affected by the recent advances of Russia and our own inaction in reference to Afghanistan.

From the foregoing sketch of Afghan history it will be seen that, with few exceptional intervals, anarchy has been for centuries past, the normal state of the country. Hence, the general belief, which at this time exists, in the recurrence at no distant date of fresh disturbances and internecine wars is, coupled with the fact of rival claimants to the throne being still at large, to all appearance well-founded. There is, in fact, nothing in the past experience of the country, nor in the existing state of parties there, to warrant any other conclusion, unless some preponderating influence intervening from without operate to impart stability to one or other of the contending parties.

And that *such intervention must soon occur, now admits of no question*; for the Afghans, left to themselves, are incapable of uniting under any one of their own chiefs. They know, and are prepared for the event, that the kingdom, if unaided from without, must break up into separate independent chiefships, each at enmity with the other, and each on its own account intriguing with the great governments between whose frontiers they all lie.

Such being the case, it behoves us to consider whence is to come the preponderating influence that is to restore quiet and stability to the country. There are but two sources whence it can proceed, viz., from India and from Russia. And of these two, *the favouring circumstances are all on the side of India*. The proximity of the Indian and Afghan Governments, the intimate relations between the two countries, and the decided perference of the Afghans for a British alliance, are all potent facts in favour of British intervention. But the British Government in India, although actually ruling a considerable portion of Afghanistan, a tract the population of which is estimated to exceed a million of souls, has, during the past few years, rejecting repeated applications for succour and countenance persistently held aloof from all action. And this, too, at a period in the crisis of Afghan affairs when their intervention is, more than at any preceding period, required, not only for the direct advantage of Afghanistan itself, but also for the security and welfare of our Indian Empire.

The past history of the country proves that, whilst the proximity of the western provinces of Afghanistan, of Candahar, and Herat have been generally towards Persia, those of Cabul have always been towards the paramount power in India. Passing over the Moghal period, the Cabul Government has from the days of our earliest relations with it, from the days when, in 1809, Elphinstone's mission to Cabul (Peshawar) impressed the Afghans with the most lofty ideas of our power and munificence also now rudely dispelled by that of Burnes twenty-eight years later) always been ready—I may say anxious—to secure the friendship and alliance of the British Government in preference to those of the Russian or Persian Governments. This was proved in the case of Dost Mahomed at Cabul in 1847, when, at the same time, he had at his Court both Burnes and Vicovitsch, the British and the Russian envoy, and satisfied with the security of our present position, adopted a policy of rigid inaction—the only one by which India's rule in the adjacent countries could be maintained—our defenceless position and unprepared state, urge the absolute necessity of a prompt and vigorous action.

Those who range themselves as the exponents of the views of the Indian Government, consequently, oppose the establishment of Russian rule in Central Asia, and the States immediately bordering on our North-West Frontier, as the greatest blessing that could occur, as an event devoutly to be wished for, as a consummation to which all sympathies and support. Under Russian rule, they picture forth the spread of Christianity, the abolition of slavery, the introduction of law and order, the inauguration of a reign of peace and plenty, the increase of trade, and the peaceable intercourse of nations. Those countries now steeped in vice and ignorance—the prey of a lawless soldiery and fanatic priesthood, the hotbeds of anarchy and violence, and, above all, through very excess of hatred to his race, forbidden ground to the European—are in some marvellous manner to be thoroughly regenerated, and that, too, by a power itself but recently emerged from a state of barbarism very little superior to that which they are still sunk.

With such notions of the blessings to be scattered broadcast over the God-forsaken States of Central Asia by Russian Christianity and civilization—blessings, be it remembered, which would be inestimable were they those of true Christianity and civilization—Russia comes, for in we shall the prospect of the speedy or remote (as the case may be) contact of the British and Russian possessions in Asia as a matter for congratulation.

Russia and our neighbours in Asia, say they, are a guarantee for the peace of the world, for the peaceable solution of the Eastern Question, for the balance of power in Europe.

The restless energies of the two mightiest of the nations of Christendom, they contend, will be kept in check, or to a standstill in the career of their conquests by collision on the debatable ground of Central Asia, are quietly to be diverted into other channels, and expended in friendly rivalry and emulation in the development of their respective resources, the improvement of the Mussulman and Hindoo, the cultivation of the arts and sciences of modern civilization, the education of the people, and the protection of commerce, these are to be the bonds of future brotherhood and peace between the Briton and the Russ, between the bold and hardy invaders of the North and the timid and soft cultivators of the South.

We are to anticipate, they tell us, no danger to the peace of India in the mere fact of the native house of its Asiatic conqueror—of the Moghal and the Pathan—being in the hands of a rival power; of a power, too, smarting under defeat at our hands, and by us thwarted on the Bosphorus, in the hands of the power whom all the world have watched in its patient and persevering endeavours for the reconsideration and settlement of the Eastern Question. Nor is the fact that fully three-fourths of the Mussulman population of India are, in common with all Moslems, despise us as Christians and hate us as rulers) are bound as much by the ties of kindred and nationality to their ancestral tribes in the north as by those of a common religion, in their minds to be reckoned a matter of serious moment, although the latter be under the rule and control of that rival Christian power whose ambition in Europe has for the time been checked by us.

Thus imbued with a false estimate of the civilizing policy of Russia, and led away by Utopian views of a future to be signalized by the spread of a common Christianity and civilization, these writers would assure us that there is no cause for alarm in the extension of the Russian rule on the borders of India, that it is not to the ambitious designs of Russia, nor do they see in her advance towards the East the steady prosecution of an old and acknowledged policy. According to them, the progress of the Russian Empire eastward has been brought about by the force of circumstances affecting the commercial interests of her southern provinces, just as the growth of our Indian Empire has been the result of forces acting beyond our own control. Nothing but the hostility of Russia seated on the Hindu Kush to menace India and thus to embarrass us in Europe, they admit. But to meet any such contingency they are satisfied with our present position and resources, and pointing to the Suleman range and Khajbar, tell us that they are our secure barriers against invasion from the north. This mountain chain they pronounce to be the real and natural limit of our Indian Empire, and they bid us rest content and secure behind the shelter of its protection, forgetful of the fact that it has never yet served to check the progress of any one victorious invaders from the north, from the days of Alexander the Great to those of Nadir Shah.

Any advance beyond these mountains they denounce as not only an unwarrantable aggression, but as a movement in itself radically wrong, as an act opposed to our own interests. Such a step, say they, would be merely playing into the hands of our rival. Such a move they denounce as an enterprise not only costly and pregnant with hazard, but as one without aim and without limit, as a step that leads us on to a field the bounds of which are more extensive than we are at all prepared to contemplate, and that commits us to a course calculated to embroil us in complications and difficulties of which our rival would not fail to take advantage.

Accordingly, as regards India and the Russians in Central Asia, these writers insist on the observance of a policy of rigid non-interference with all beyond our border. Let us, say they, leave these barbarous tribes to make their own dispositions for defence against Russia. We know them and don't value them. Our former dealings with them were not of a satisfactory nature. They are mere savages, and the conduct of the officers engaged in our dealings we may enter into with them cannot result to our advantage. If swallowed up by Russia, so much the better, and we wish her joy on the acquisition. Under her rule they at least will become civilized, and we shall be rid of lawless and savage neighbours at the cost of others. So let us leave them alone to their own devices.

But, they continue, let us keep on good terms with the hill tribes on our border. Let us encourage them to look on us as their friends. Then, should the need in the necessity arise, we can count on their assistance in defending the border passes. And this is all that it is necessary we should do here.

As for the rest of India, we must develope the resources of the country, improve the administration of the laws educate the people and give the natives a larger share in the government. By such means we shall gain the good will of the people, and in the time of danger they will gather round us with their support. We must extend railway communication, and in the first place connect Peshawar with Calcutta and Karachi by rail. We must bridge our rivers, and open up the country by roads. We must strengthen our frontier with a chain of forts at the outlets of the passes, and raise our native army to the highest state of discipline and efficiency, and arm it with the best weapons of the day.

And thus prepared we can confidently await the Russian, and meet him on the plain should he succeed in forcing the passes.

Such, in some, are the arguments of those who, in the present state of affairs in Central Asia, advocate a policy of strict non interference—a course of dignified inaction.

Their opponents, who urge the necessity of a policy of a prompt and vigorous action, hold directly opposite opinions.

In this swift progress of Russia towards the East they see cause for the greatest alarm. Her establishment in Central Asia they view as a direct menace to India, as the accomplishment of a deep scheme for the compassing of her designs on Turkey. In Russia settled in the cradle whence have proceeded the conquering nations of Asia, they discern the elements of untold troubles and dangers to our rule. The excitement and distrust which the movements of Russia in Central Asia have already produced amongst Mughals and Pathans of India, they notice as a sign of sinister import, and one demanding our special regard and attention. The native armies maintained by our tributary and protected chiefs in Central India and the Deccan, they look upon as so many foci for sedition and revolt, as instruments of danger not to be tolerated within the limits of the empire, as fields for Russian intrigue, and as connecting links between native aspirations and Russian ambition.

With Russia on our border, these writers foresee an era of discontent, intrigue, and sedition amonst a large and widely-scattered portion of our subjects. Her near presence, instead of acting as a stimulus to industry and trade, will have exactly the contrary effect. It will distract the country by restless rumours and threats of impending danger, unsettle the minds of the people by a general feeling of insecurity, and check internal improvements by the operation of the same cause, shake the belief of the natives in our superior power and prestige, and, by affording them the opportunity of comparison between the merits of the two Governments, perhaps create a desire for change.

Bearing in mind the repeated invasions of India from the north, and the readiness with which the border tribes on the route have joined the invading armies, they urge the pressing necessity of our securing without delay the approaches to our Indian Empire from that quarter. They point out the insecurity of our present border on the North-West Frontier, dilate on the inefficiency in mountain warfare of our arms, and discipline of our army, and warn us against a blind reliance on the advantages of railway communication alone. They insist on the necessity of at once stopping the further advance of Russia, and see no safety for India except by an immediate advance into Afghanistan. The military occupation of this country, they say, is the only course left by which the designs of Russia can be thwarted. British garrisons in Cabul, Candahar, and Herat are, they affirm, the only guarantee for the stability of our rule in India.

These, in brief, are the arguments of those who, in the present aspect of affairs in Central Asia, urge on us the adoption of a policy of prompt and vigorous action.

Thus may be summarized the main arguments used by the two opposite classes of writers on this subject, viz., by the party advocating a policy of dignified inaction, and the party advocating a policy of vigorous action,—vigorous, because any action at this stage of the game, and on Afghan ground, to be at all successful, must be energetic and decided. It will be well here to remind the reader that, of the two policies above described, that of masterly inactivity as it is generally designated—is the one that has hitherto prevailed in the judgment of our rulers. Its advantages, at the best, appear to be but few, whilst its dangers are many and grave. So far it has served to save its adopters from the reproach of fear or precipitancy, and here ends all that can be said in its favour. The loss of prestige it has produced, the cheap estimation and contempt to which it has brought our name amongst the border tribes and our own subjects, and the state of bewilderment and inefficiency to which it has reduced us at a time when we should be most prepared for instant action, are not the least of its ill consequences.

But now, however, it is manifest that the time has arrived when something more is required of us than an inactive watching of events, and when a longer continuance in such a do-nothing expectant course will be fraught with the most serious mischief, both within and without our Indian Empire.

THE CALCUTTA TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

POLICE COURT, CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

DEFAMATION.

THE charge of defamation brought by Mr. Donaldson, of the firm of Rodda & Co., against Mr. Shalders, a tailor, was made returnable, and called on for hearing, this day. Several gentlemen connected with the Trades' Association and others were present in Court, and evinced great interest.

Mr. Pittar, in opening his case briefly, stated that Mr. Donaldson was an assistant of Messrs. Rodda & Co. As assistant he had to deal with customers, from time to time, with a tailor. Consequent on a disagreement arising from the price of the goods, there was an unpleasant feeling towards them. There was a society existing known as the Trades' Association, and it had certain books circulated amongst its members. They were examined not only by the members, but also by their assistants, Europeans and natives. There were one or two books in which were entered the member's character in reference to payment of debts. In one of those books

Afghan people and ourselves, there is still less between them and the Russians. Shere Ali may be able in some moment of popular fervour to set in despite of the national sentiment; but it is improbable that he could risk the danger of riot among his subjects at the same time that his own power would be really effaced by the presence of the Russian army which he is supposed to be willing to invite within his border. In the midst of the general uncertainty and alarm which are prevailing it will be found that, if we look the matter calmly in the face, there are several reasons for arriving at a more favourable estimate of the situation than might at a first glance appear to be justified. In the first place there is Shere Ali's undoubted caution; and his great experience of the strange vicissitudes of fortune will make him loth to place what he possesses 'upon the hazard of a die;' in the second place, there is the distrust and hostility of his chief Sirdars towards Russia to be removed; and, in the third place, there is the presence of English troops on his southern and eastern frontiers to instil prudence into his mind, even if it were otherwise disposed. Notwithstanding General Abramoff's mission and General Kaufmann's proclamations, we are sure and must remain the master of the situation. General Chamberlain's mission will afford Shere Ali an opportunity for demonstrating his friendship to England, and we have little doubt that he will seize the opportunity.

GREECE AND THE CONGRESS.

(*Times' Paris Correspondent.*)

Among the questions discussed at the Congress of Berlin none has given rise to more contradictory criticism than that of the Greeks. None, moreover, in the course of the Congress itself was the subject of greater and more unexpected vicissitudes. It is not surprising, therefore, that those who had not the opportunity of very closely observing the causes of the changes I refer to fail into errors in estimating the results obtained for Greece at the eleventh hour. The most intelligent men are exposed to these errors when dealing with the question of Greece before the Congress. To mention only one, M. Edmond About, whose sound judgment is often brought to bear on complicated questions, in an article published the other day in the *Siecle*, blames the Congress for not having considered whether Turkey could live under the new conditions created for her, and in the same article rates it for not having seen that the population of Greece, amounting to 1,200,000 souls, was being suffocated within its present narrow boundaries. Such contradictions are quite natural with men whose fancy runs away with their judgment, but in the case of a man like M. Edmond About they show an absence of precise information on the subject of the Greek question and the necessity of more correct knowledge.

It is evident that when the Congress met there existed between Greece and some of the Powers not written engagements, but regular and implicit promises which gave Greece the right to hope that the Congress of Berlin would give satisfaction to what she called her legitimate aspirations. Russia had encouraged her to complicate further the situation of the Ottoman Empire, to join her own arms and perhaps the Turkish forces by creating a new field of battle in the provinces of Thessaly and Epirus. It is certain that in exchange Russia held out to Greece the prospect of large territorial compensation. This is not the place, however, for an enquiry as to whether the Czar would have kept, or even been able to keep, his engagements, or whether the Congress, having passed judgment on those engagements would have ratified them or not. But what is certain is that Russia made proposals to Greece at the commencement of the struggle, that for a long time the latter declined those proposals, and that when the war was over, believing victorious Russia would thenceforth be sole mistress of the East, she allowed herself to be led into making a demonstration in Epirus which France and England had intended to prevent, for the real advantages and place her among the eventual co-partners of Turkey in Europe. But on the 4th of February last, on the pressing and almost imperative invitation of the French Government, followed two days later by a similar invitation on the part of the English Cabinet, General Soutzo, who had just crossed the frontiers of Thessaly received orders to return and remain on Greek territory. There is no doubt that the peremptory request of the French and English Governments was accompanied, if not by promises, at least by moral engagements, which afforded Greece the hope of ultimately obtaining what she deemed indispensable to her existence. Moreover, in the English as well as in the French Parliament Greece had received such encouragements as could not but send her with full confidence to Berlin. This confidence, reposing moreover, as it did, on the promises received on the occasion of the meeting of Lord Derby and the Greek Delegates, was shared by all who were present at the Congress or who followed its deliberations. At the opening of the meeting the members themselves would have been profoundly surprised had they been told what was to be their final decision with respect to Greece. Every one was convinced that the treaty of peace would give her a large share in the satisfaction reserved for the nationalities whose fate was to be settled. All were convinced that Greece would issue from the Congress, certainly not of the magnitude which ridiculous maps then circulating predicted for her, but with her territory and field of action sensibly extended. Thus, at the commencement of the Congress the situation of Greece and the success which seemed in store for her could not have been more brilliant. Her admission to the special deliberations had been proposed and accepted after a thorough discussion. The protests of Turkey had only added to the importance attaching to this discussion, and Russia in the course of the Congress had made declarations which indicated that, at least in form, there was unanimous sympathy for Greece. In Greek circles outside the Congress it was seriously debated whether Greece could accept the cession of the island of Crete, and a rectification comprising the Gulf of Arta, the Pindipgadis Hills, the Gulf of Arta, and the town of Janina. Some thought these acquisitions insufficient; others—that is to say, the more cautious friends of Greece—deemed them legitimate and suitable, and urged the Greeks to accept them without protest. Just then some members of the Congress had already become alarmed at the excessive demands "officiously" put forward by the Greeks, and at the scheme of partition which the deliberations of the Congress would seem to sanction in acceding to the Hellenic demands. But the unanimous feeling even then, I repeat, was that Greece would issue from the Congress considerably increased in size and enjoying the sympathies of Europe. Greece for the rest, in the Congress and out-side it, was represented at Berlin by three men of different but equally striking character. M. Delyannis, the Greek Minister of Foreign Affairs, had gone to the Congress. He displayed a subtle persuasiveness, a patience, and an activity which could not be too much praised. He deployed the Hellenic question with unflagging eloquence from morning to night. He never ceased insisting on the necessity of extending the frontiers of Greece, of guaranteeing them against the constant incursions of brigands, as well as of putting an end to the dangerous agitation which continually kept Europe in excitement and Greece in peril. He explained to the members of the Congress that they would leave their work dangerously incomplete if they drove the Greeks to finish it by force and to procure themselves the justice which the Powers denied them. M. Delyannis represented at the Congress the mild and persuasive, one might almost say the melancholy, side of the modern Hellenic Kingdom, which is amid present civilization the shadow, as it were, of ancient Greece. His attitude was dignified and modest, such as became the representative of a country demanding of the Powers from moral considerations what the sword was unable to obtain. In the diplomatic meetings he exhibited a tone and bearing which exactly corresponded to the position he had accepted, and even among the eminent men who filled the diplomatic drawing rooms at Berlin the mild, attentive, and distinguished appearance of M. Delyannis excited the attention of all who did not know that he was the Hellenic Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Rhangabe, the Greek Minister at Berlin, represented quite a different phase of the Greek character. His small, spare, delicate, and bright figure was full of vivacity. Beneath his gray hair and eyebrows, his dark, lively eyes watched every face within their reach. Under the pretence of asking advice of everybody, he endeavoured to obtain a correct idea of the opinion prevailing in and outside the Congress. He moved about the streets and drawing-rooms of Berlin with great activity, giving a smile to one, listening with exemplary gravity to another, and always grateful for what he was told. He determined to accept cheerfully whatever would be decided by the Congress, and to this philosophic resolution he remained faithful. Before the Congress sat he showed himself modest but convinced. He pleaded the cause of Greece as well as he could; and, when the triumph of that cause was reduced to the dimensions now known to everybody, he merely showed the slight disappointment he had experienced by gravely stating after the publication of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty that Greece would propose to Turkey to guarantee her African possessions and occupy in exchange the island of Crete on conditions similar to those stipulated by England with regard to Cyprus. M. Gennadius, again, who had come from London to join M. Delyannis and M. Rhangabe in representing Greece at Berlin, was of the three representatives the most convinced of the necessity of a considerable increase of territory, and at the same time from the first day the most alarmed as to the issue of the discussion. Being very warm in his manner of speech and possessed of a particular ardour which his youth prevented him from disguising, he defended the necessities of Greece with a kind of wild eloquence which often embarrassed those acquainted with the fluctuations in the minds of the Congress.

It may easily be imagined that Greece, represented in this way, would certainly have achieved complete success had not circumstances intervened during the sitting of the Congress to modify utterly the mood of the Powers. When the Press of England and France was seen reproaching the Plenipotentiaries of these two Powers with having made too great concessions to Russia and accusing them of sharing in the partition of Turkey, it is easy to understand how the cause of Greece was compromised by these violent onsets. The question of Bulgaria was arranged. Constantinople was protected by the line of the Balkans and Eastern Roumelia; and the attitude of Turkey as to the question of Bosnia and Herzegovina tended to show that the Congress might once too often be guilty of the signal mistake committed by the Constantinople Conference and the London Protocol in forgetting that there were Ottomans. In point of fact, it was seen that before the unanimous wish of the Powers and the energy of Prince Bismarck Turkey would have to yield on the matter of Bosnia and Herzegovina; but it was clearly perceived, according to the expressed opinion of Prince Bismarck, that she would resist all territorial cessions to Greece, and it was perfectly plain that the Congress would neither be sufficiently energetic nor unanimous to impose its will on her. But there was another reason—a considerable and weighty one, too—tending to prevent England from undertaking the defence of the Greeks against the Turks, and that was the Anglo-Turkish Convention. How could England, in opposition to Turkey, whose possessions she was about to guarantee and protect, undertake the defence of Greece, who was seeking a fresh slice from the Ottoman dominions? The Marquis of Salisbury, in the circumstances in which England was placed, had already sufficiently proved to be the slave of his word in defending before the Congress the admission of Greece; but to go further, to ask the Powers to impose fresh territorial cessions on Turkey, to justify the attacks of those who were crying out against partition at the moment when a defensive treaty between England and Turkey was about to be signed, this would have been to demand of the English Plenipotentiaries a course of action neither in keeping with their ability nor their duty. The English Plenipotentiaries, therefore, were compelled, as well in view of the Opposition attacks at home as from consideration of the Treaty of the 4th of June, not only not to constitute themselves the champions of the Hellenic cause, but to take a stand against those who had adopted its defence. M. Waddington, in the statement he made from the French Tribune previous to his departure for Berlin, clearly indicated that at the Congress he would become, if not the sole defender, at least the powerful ally of the man who undertook the defence of Greece. Speaking if the Bulgarians, he said that France, in joining the Congress, would remember that there were other Christian peoples in the East besides those of Bulgar blood. Nothing could be more remembered his words. Greece was admitted to lay her grievances before the Congress, and M. Delyannis and M. Rhangabe there made themselves listened to in words of which the eloquence may still be traced in the Protocol of the sitting. After this, however, silence was observed on the Greek Question. The Congress decided, it is true, that the representatives of Greece should attend of right the discussions relating to the provinces bordering on the kingdom, and that they might be called in whenever it was deemed necessary; but the sittings passed without any such invitation being addressed to them. Warmer and more commanding debates engrossed the attention of the Powers. It was not Germany merely who hastened on the discussions and prevented her representatives from lingering on the way; it was England also. The attacks of certain English prints were becoming more violent; the Opposition was bestirring itself ever more busily, and the Cabinet did not wish to be long in communicating to Parliament the Defensive Alliance of the 4th of June. Before producing it, it was necessary for the last delicate and important question to be submitted to the Congress—the question of Batoum and of Asia Minor had to be settled. As the English Cabinet was very eager to communicate the Convention to Parliament, the English Plenipotentiaries were no less interested than Prince Bismarck in hurrying on the business of the debates. Thus it was that the Greek Question was relegated to one of the last sittings. M. Waddington caused it to be taken up. Count Corti, influenced by the Italian journals who reproached him with deserting Greece, seconded the efforts of M. Waddington, who likewise found in Herr von Bülow, German Minister of Foreign Affairs, an unexpected and very sympathetic ally. M. Waddington then undertook the task—rendered arduous and well-nigh impossible by the constrained attitude of England—of doing Greece immediate justice, and to achieve this he conceived the idea of dealing simultaneously with the question of Batoum and that of the Greek provinces. At that particular moment, in fact, the Russians and the English seemed equally resolved not to yield an inch on the question of Batoum. With the Russians Batoum had become a second Bessarabian question, on which the Emperor of Russia had set his heart. In the eyes of the English, Batoum in the hands of the Russians would constitute a possible menace to the dominions in Asia Minor, and might become a second Sebastopol on the banks of the Black Sea. It did not seem possible to reconcile opinions so absolute and so diametrically opposed. It was then that M. Waddington thought of proposing to the Russians and to the English to yield on the question of Batoum, to declare it a free port, to neutralize part of its territory, to render the harbour accessible to all trading vessels, without distinction or difference, and to replace Batoum and its neutralized territory under the direct protection of Turkey. In return for this restitution of Batoum to Turkey the latter would concede to Greece such an extension as might be deemed necessary to give her a rational and defensive frontier. Here, then, evidently, was a combination calculated to satisfy all demands and to reconcile claims to all appearance irreconcilable. Unhappily for the idea, however, the Anglo-Turkish Treaty changed the inclination of England, and Russia remained firmly resolved to keep Batoum. As for England, with the convention of the 4th of June in her possession, she ceased to show the same thorough determination with regard to Batoum, while at the same time she appeared less disposed to defend the cause of Greece in opposition to Turkey. M. Waddington, therefore, was obliged to give up the idea according to which Batoum was to be the price given to Turkey for a new frontier line to Greece. In the meantime the Anglo-Turkish Convention became known to the public, and from this time forth the attitude of the English Plenipotentiaries became more clearly defined. England refused to join the champions of Greece and offer resistance to Turkey. It was then that M. Waddington, Count Corti, and Herr von Bulow resolved to insist with all their force at least that the paragraph relative to Greece figuring under the head of a simple expression of desire in a protocol should be transferred to the text itself of the Berlin Treaty. Apart, however, from the French, Italian, and German Plenipotentiaries, noone seemed then disposed to agree to this. It was proposed to insert a thoroughly unpractical formula in the Treaty, but neither Germany nor England seemed disposed to accompany this formula by indicating the limits to be conceded to Greece, the only thing that could give to this formula a positive and precise character. Here I must declare in homage to the truth—and this has reference to what precedes—that Lord Beaconsfield was among those who opposed the insertion in the Treaty of definite limits. Therein he perceived, and perhaps he was right, a direct blow to the sovereign will of the Porte, and in any case he found that it was not the part of the new protectors of Turkey to mark out beforehand the cession of fresh territory conveying a moral obligation. Thus things remained till shortly before the Congress met on the 11th of July. Lord Beaconsfield resisted. Prince Bismarck shared his resistance; and, as the designation of the new territory could only be inserted by the unanimous consent of the Powers, the cause of Greece seemed to be definitely compromised. But on the evening of the 10th Count Schouvaloff had declared in conversation that, although in the eyes of General Ignatieff there existed no other interesting people than the Bulgarians, he, or his part, saw in the East races equally attractive, and notably the Greek race, of which Russia would undertake the defence. Next morning Count Andrassy, on the demand of the defenders of Greece before the Congress, went to Lord Beaconsfield and drew his attention to the declaration of Count Schouvaloff. He pointed out to his lordship that if the Congress did not take in hand the Hellenic cause in a practical way by clearly indicating the limits desirable for Greece, Russia would promptly take advantage of this mistake committed by the Congress, undertake herself the cause of Greece, and seek in the future defence of Hellenic interests a new pretext for agitation in the East in place of the Bulgarian instrument, now broken. This consideration struck Lord Beaconsfield, who then agreed to the insertion of the clause as it now figures in the Treaty of Berlin. At the same time a Philhellene, meeting Count Herbert Bismarck, son of the Chancellor, an hour before the meeting of the 11th, begged the Count to point out to the Chancellor that since the publication of the Anglo-Turkish defensive Treaty England would have to range herself rather against Greece than on her side, that the defence of Greece thenceforth fell to France and Italy, and that it would be inflicting a real check on the Plenipotentiaries of these two countries, who had shown themselves so disinterested, not to make them succeed in their generous championship of the cause they had taken in hand. These reflections were communicated to Prince Bismarck, who took them into consideration, and who, while lessening the significance of the clause embodied in the Treaty nevertheless achieved its insertion, and thus contributed to give Greece the only and the greatest success to which she could aspire in the circumstances in which the Congress was placed.

I do not think any of the preceding remarks can be contested, and I hope that even after the discussion of which the Hellenic question has just been the subject in England these details, coming from an impartial witness, may serve to throw light on the relations of Greece to the Congress of Berlin.

BACCARAT.

Public gaming-houses are not allowed in France. But clubs, where play is permitted, have to obtain an authorisation of the police. At these clubs lansquenet and *trente et quarante* are forbidden, but baccarat may be played, and for this absurd reason. At baccarat the banker gives himself two cards, and gives to the player two cards. Either the banker or the player may have, if he likes, a third card. The winner is the person whose cards together make up the point nearest to nine, tens and court cards reckoning for nothing. For instance, the banker's two cards, we will suppose, are a king and a three, and the player's two cards are an ace and a two. The banker asks the player whether he will take a card. This he would do, if he takes a four, his point would be seven. The banker then takes a card. Let him take a three. The player would win, because seven is nearer to nine than six. But if the first two cards of the player together make five it is an even chance for or against his bettering his position by taking a card. In accepting or refusing one, he is supposed to exercise his judgment and therefore baccarat is termed a game of science, in contradistinction to *trente et quarante* and lansquenet, which are called games of chance and consequently is not forbidden. In point of fact, however, baccarat is a game of pure chance when played fairly. The modes of deceiving are various, and are all of them based upon a facility of sleight-of-hand. A professor of this art, if he can find players, has their money at his disposal. One way is to arrange beforehand a number of cards, so that the dealer may win a successive number of *coups*. These are the adroitly placed on the top of the pack, or rather packs (for the game is played with four packs), and then proceeds to deal them out to himself and his adversaries. Another way is to make a slight mark on the cards with the nail. If the dealer perceives by the mark that he is about to give a good card to his opponent, he substitutes the one underneath, and then gives himself the good card. The first of these tricks is called in French slang *se donner une portee*, the second *filer*. Another way is to put a good card up the sleeve; it is then brought down into the hand, which can with a very little practice be held open, and as though there were no card in it. The hand then, in taking up the two cards dealt, adds the hidden card; when they are turned over to show the point, the two first are held so closely one over the other that they appear to be one, and the hidden card figures as one of the two cards dealt.

One of the heads of the French *police de surete* told me the other day that he has a list of 5,000 sharpers of cards, who live by nothing else. Some of them carry on their trade singly, but most of them in combination. These combinations generally consist of two professors of sleight-of-hand and of several retrievers, who are called in French slang *mangeurs*. The *mangeurs* never play themselves, but they pick up pigeons, become intimate with them, and then introduce to them the professors, who pluck them. The editor of one of the principal New York newspapers was recently cheated out of a large sum of money by two men who are at present in England. But of all the stories that he told me of cheating, this struck me as the most ingenious mode of making a living. In most of the large French towns there is a gambling club, to which access is by no means difficult. There are persons who frequent them who know the entire fraternity of cheats. When they see one of these latter playing at *écarté* they go up to him and propose to go halves in his bets. The cheat, who is sure to win, naturally objects, when they say "si non je brûle," which means in slang, "if you do not agree I shall denounce you." On this the cheat has to capitulate, accept all the risks of being found out, and divide the profits with the associate who has forced himself upon him. I rather like the idea of a cheat being preyed on by a greater rogue than himself. But how is it that a cheat is not once found out? For the same reason that a conjuror is not detected in tricks at cards. Sleight-of-hand simply means that a person can make a motion so quickly that the eye cannot perceive that there has been any movement. It may be taken as a mathematical certainty that anyone who lives by games of chance, cheats—this he does not do always, but occasionally. Let a man cheat once every twenty times that he plays, and let him play every day once for £50, his average income would be £1,400. But, in point of fact, he plays more than once every day, that is to say, he plays many games. If he plays twenty games each day for £5, and cheats in one of them, he would gain £5 per diem, or £1,615 per annum. At *écarté* or piquet it is even easier to cheat than at baccarat. I remember once, above a quarter of a century ago, arriving at the town of Matanzas, in Cuba. I went to the hotel, and then took a drive with an American citizen, who had also arrived. On our return we were fast friends, and we dined together. The citizen then proposed the game of euchre. No, I did not know it, but I would play at *écarté*. The citizen had never played it, so I taught him the game. We played for about six hours, when I said that I must stop, as I had lost all the money I had with me. The next morning I paid my losses, and my friend was the citizen that I took the liberty to ask him whether he had cheated me. "Well, sir," he replied, "I knew the run of the cards." And then he explained to me the great advantage of what he delicately called "playing with the advantages." This American could give himself five tramps. How he did it was in this way. As he picked up his cards, he put on the top six of a suit; in shuffling, kept three cards between the second and the third of these five cards, and two above them. Then when I cut, he reversed the cut. In order to prove this to me, he played one or two games, in which he did it without my perceiving anything, although I was watching him intently. "But," I said, "I shuffled your cards." "Occasionally," he replied, "but not always, and it was quite enough for me that you only did so twice out of three times." "But supposing that I had shuffled every time?" I said. "Then I should have marked the cards, and have equally given myself good ones," he replied, "play on a few games for nothing, and I will show you how it is done." We did so, and then he dealt himself trumps. I took the cards and examined them, but could see nothing, until he showed me the most minute marks on each of them, which the intelligent citizen had made with his nail.—*Truth.*

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Foreign Coins, with Comparative Values.
Indian Stamp Table on Promissory Notes or Bills of Exchange.
Discount Table (English Money.)
Discount Table (Indian Money.)
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY—
Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
Leading Mercantile Firms in Bombay.
Miscellaneous Professions and Trades.
Public Offices and Institutions.
FORT STREET OFFICE DIRECTORY.
GENERAL STREET DIRECTORY OF EUROPEAN INHABITANTS.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
2, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND LONDON, BORDEAUX, AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

SOLE AGENTS FOR:—

MESSRS. J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.
" L. FURLAND & CO.'S BRANDY.
" ROUYER, GUILLET & CO.'S BRANDY.
" TRICOCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.
" AYALA & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE.
MESSRS. DEINHARD & CO.'S GERMAN WINES.
" BERNARD & CO.'S ENCORE WHISKEY.
" FREMINET ET FILS' CHAMPAGNE.
VICHY MINERAL WATERS CO., VICHY.

PRIZE MEDAL, BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

See Friday's paper for List of Brandies, &c.

* BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC.....own..	11 0	6 8
CHATEAU LAROSE ..... " ..	16 0	8 12
CHATEAU LEOVILLE..... " ..	18 8	10 8
PAULLIAC..... " ..	17 0	9 8
ST. ESTEPHE ..... " ..	15 8	8 12
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC..... " ..	19 8	10 12
SAUTERNE ..... " ..	17 8	9 8
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne..... " ..	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU TALENCE ..... " ..	23 0	12 8
CHATEAU LABORDE (Margaux.... " ..	27 0	15 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX..... " ..	27 0	15 0
BARSAC ..... " ..	18 0	10 0

* BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.

CHABLIS.....own..	18 8	10 8
POMARD..... " ..	20 8	11 8
CHAMBERTIN..... " ..	21 8	11 8
SPARKLING RED ..... " ..	30 0	16 0

* CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Extra Dry, strongly recommended.....own..	46 0	24 0
Do. Vintage 1868..... " ..	46 0	24 0
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality ..... " ..	40 0	22 0
Do. in Magnums ..... " ..	70 0	..
FRE'MINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy). " ..	38 0	21 0
CHAMPAGNE for Cup ..... " ..	27 0	14 8

* SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues paid. Per doz. Quarts. Rs. as.	Per doz Pints. Rs. as
OLD PALE SHERRY, recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry .....own..	18 0	...
OLOROSO, nutty and dry ..... " ..	24 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, Pale and dry ..... " ..	26 0	...
AMONTILLADO, of great softness and bouquet ..... " ..	31 0	...
MANZANILLA, remarkable dryness and purity, suitable for Invalids ..... " ..	33 0	...
MONTILLA, of Cordova, the perfection of dry Wine, nutty, recommended to Connoisseurs ..... " ..	35 0	...
AMOROSO, very choice and superior .... " ..	37 0	...

* PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, (White capsule and label).....own..	20 0	...
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended..... " ..	22 0	...
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (Black capsule and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids ..... " ..	24 0	...
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular Blue capsule and label) this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal ..... " ..	34 0	..

* STILL MOSELLES.

ZELTINGEN .....own..	24 0	..
SCHARZBERG ..... " ..	30 0	..

* SPARKLING MOSELLES.

BRAUN'BERGER.....own..	28 8	16	2
JOSEPHSHOFFER ..... " ..	33 8	18	12
ZELTINGER ..... " ..	36 8	20	4
SCHARZHOFBERGER ..... " ..	39 8	21	4
CREMANT BLANC..... " ..	30 8	16	12

DISCOUNT:—Orders *accompanied by cash* for single dozen will carry a discount of 5 per cent.

Mofussil Constituents are requested before taking delivery of their goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.

LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

FRENCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

GRANDE MAISON DE NOUVEAUTES.

EAST STREET, POONA.

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

Poona Branch OPEN for the SEASON, where all their

SELECT STOCK is to be seen.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., while thanking the Public for their patronage, beg to CALL their ATTENTION to their LARGE and VARIED STOCK of WATCHES, from which they would recommend the following:—

A good Silver Crystal Face Lever Watch...Rs. 25
Do. Hunting do. ... 25
Do. ½ " do. ... 27

Their well-known Rs. 50 WATCH, in either open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases, in sizes for Ladies or Gentlemen.

"This watch has been the most successful yet imported, o its cheapness combined with its finished workmanship has secured for it the patronage of all."

The same watch in solid 18 carat gold case.....Rs. 150
Do. do. in strong gold case 200
Do. do. keyless do. 250

Their SILVER WATCH AT Rs. 75 in open face, ½ hunting or hunting case.

"This watch is in an extra strong silver case with gold hinges, and the movement is fitted with a compensation balance and a hairspring Systeme Breguet."

THE RAILWAY WATCH AT Rs. 40.

In recommending this Watch to the Public, Messrs. F., L. & Co. beg to inform them that it has been greatly improved of late, and they can safely say that it is unsurpassed for durability and correctness in time.

"Their special extra large size Railway Watch at Rs. 60 has had so great a demand of late that Messrs. F., L. & Co. regret to say they are unable to meet any further requirements for the present, their comple to stock having been ought up by a Railway Company."

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.....Rs.	90, 100, 120, 180
Do. do. enamelled and jewelled	350, 400, 500
Gentlemen's Keyless Watches, fine quality.....	350 and 500
Gold Chronometer Watches	500, 600, 700
Gold Second Independent	250 to 400
Silver do.	150 to 250
Silver Chronograph Watches.....	225
Gold Repeaters, striking hours and